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THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
HELD AT
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK,
DECEMBER 30, 1913

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, DECEMBER 30, 1913.

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1914.

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 Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., Harry A. Garfield, LL. D., President.

JOINT MEMBERS.

The Kansas College Athletic Conference, comprising:

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas, Henry J. Waters, B. S., President.
 Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, Kan., Joseph H. Hill, LL. D., President.
 Washburn College, Topeka, Kan., Frank K. Sanders, D. D., President.
 Fairmount College, Wichita, Kan., H. E. Thayer, D. D., President.
 College of Emporia, Emporia, Kan., Henry C. Culbertson, D. D., President.
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 Baker University, Baldwin, Kan., Wilbur N. Mason, D. D., President.
 Pittsburg Manual Training Normal School, Pittsburg, Kan.
 Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kan., Rev. S. E. Price, D. D., President.
 Friends University, Wichita, Kan., Edmund Stanley, A. M., President.
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 Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina, Kan., Rev. Robert P. Smith, D. D., President.

The Iowa Athletic Conference, comprising:

Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Ia., John A. Marquis, D. D., President.
 Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia., James E. Harlan, LL. D., President.
 Grinnell College, Grinnell, Ia., John H. T. Main, Ph. D., President.
 Highland Park College, Des Moines, Ia., George P. Magill, D. D., President.
 Leander Clark College, Toledo, Ia., Marion R. Drury, D. D., President.
 Simpson College, Indianola, Ia., Francis L. Strickland, Ph. D., President.

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 International Y. M. C. A. College, Springfield, Mass., L. L. Doggett, Ph. D., President.
 Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J., S. J. McPherson, D. D., Headmaster.
 New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., S. C. Jones, C. E., Superintendent.
 Normal School of Physical Education, Battle Creek, Mich., William W. Hastings, Ph. D., Dean.
 Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., Alfred E. Stearns, A. M., Principal.
 Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., Harlan P. Amen, Principal.
 U. S. Indian School, Carlisle, Pa., M. Friedman, Superintendent.

PROCEEDINGS.

The Eighth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association met, pursuant to the call of the executive committee, at Hotel Astor, New York City, Tuesday, December 30, 1913, at 10 a.m.

The roll was called, and the following were recorded in attendance:

1. Accredited delegates representing institutions duly enrolled as members of the association:

Director R. T. Abercrombie, Johns Hopkins University.
 Director L. W. Allen, Hartford Public High School.
 Professor P. H. Arbuckle, Rice Institute.
 Professor J. A. Babbitt, Haverford College.
 Dean Louis Bevier, Jr., Rutgers College.
 Professor S. W. Beyer, Iowa State College.
 Professor C. E. Bolser, Dartmouth College.
 Professor C. L. Brewer, University of Missouri.
 Dean LeB. R. Briggs, Harvard University.
 Professor W. W. Campbell, Westminster College.
 Director W. T. Cochrane, New York Military Academy.
 Professor G. W. Ehler, University of Wisconsin.
 Professor S. W. Finger, Iowa Athletic Conference.
 Mr. W. H. Geer, Carleton College.
 Professor W. K. Gillette, New York University.
 Director Frank Haggerty, University of Akron.
 Mr. J. W. Harrelson, North Carolina College of Agriculture.
 Professor C. S. Hicks, Massachusetts Agricultural College.
 President T. E. Hodges, West Virginia University.
 Professor Walter Hullihen, University of the South.
 Mr. Thomas Kelly, Muhlenberg College.
 Professor W. A. Lambeth, University of Virginia.
 Professor G. H. Lamson, Connecticut Agricultural College.
 Director A. K. Leonard, Colgate University.
 Professor O. C. Lester, University of Colorado.
 Professor S. B. Linhart, University of Pittsburgh.
 Director W. J. McAvoy, Delaware College.
 Mr. J. H. McCulloch, Carnegie Institute of Technology.
 Doctor J. H. McCurdy, International Y. M. C. A. College.
 Professor R. T. McKenzie, University of Pennsylvania.
 Reverend Brother Matthew, Manhattan College.
 Professor C. W. Mayser, Franklin and Marshall College.
 Doctor G. L. Meylan, Columbia University.
 Mr. R. M. Murphy, Washington and Jefferson College.
 Doctor J. Naismith, University of Kansas.
 Professor F. W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University.
 Professor H. Opdyke, Union College.
 Doctor P. S. Page, Phillips Andover Academy.
 Professor S. C. Palmer, Swarthmore College.
 Professor H. A. Peck, Syracuse University.
 Professor P. C. Phillips, Amherst College.
 Director Lory Prentiss, Lawrenceville School.
 Mr. J. B. Price, Ursinus College.
 Director R. D. Purinton, Bates College.
 Doctor J. E. Raycroft, Princeton University.

Professor D. B. Reed, University of Chicago.
 Professor H. R. Reiter, Lehigh University.
 Professor C. W. Savage, Oberlin College.
 Professor L. W. St. John, Ohio State University.
 Doctor F. L. Sevenoak, Stevens Institute.
 Mr. R. H. Smith, Pennsylvania State College.
 Professor E. O. Stiehm, University of Nebraska.
 Professor T. A. Storey, College of the City of New York.
 Lieutenant Colonel E. R. Stuart, United States Military Academy.
 Professor T. R. Van Horn, Case School of Applied Science.
 Doctor E. von den Steinen, Western Reserve University.
 Director G. S. Warner, Carlisle Indian School.
 Professor H. D. Wild, Williams College.
 Director H. L. Williams, University of Minnesota.
 Dean F. G. Wren, Tufts College.
 Professor W. A. Young, Kansas College Athletic Conference.

2. Visiting delegates from institutions not members of the association, and additional visiting delegates from institutions represented by accredited delegates:

Mr. G. B. Affleck, International Y. M. C. A. College.
 Mr. Albert Britt, Knox College.
 Professor E. C. Brooks, Trinity College (North Carolina).
 Professor P. R. Carpenter, Amherst College.
 Director Frank Castleman, Ohio State University.
 Professor F. H. Dodge, Rutgers College.
 President H. S. Drinker, Lehigh University.
 Vice-President N. M. Emery, Lehigh University.
 Professor Edgar Fauver, Wesleyan University.
 Director R. L. Fisher, Middlebury College.
 Mr. W. F. Garcelon, Bates College.
 Mr. A. M. Geary, University of Oregon.
 Mr. W. R. Halliday, Stevens Institute.
 Mr. Karl Horn, Colorado State Agricultural College.
 Director G. A. Huff, University of Illinois.
 Mr. F. W. Luehring, Princeton University.
 Mr. J. H. McGee, University of Wyoming.
 Dean H. McLenahan, Princeton University.
 Mr. C. H. Mapes, Columbia University.
 Professor C. L. Maxcy, Williams College.
 Director C. S. Miller, University of Pittsburgh.
 Mr. F. W. Moore, Harvard University.
 Professor T. F. Moran, Purdue University.
 Mr. E. C. Porter, Beloit College.
 Mr. C. H. Raymond, Lawrenceville School.
 Director J. L. Roth, Swarthmore College.
 Mr. B. S. Stathers, West Virginia University.
 Mr. M. S. Stedman, Syracuse University.
 Mr. S. Sutcliffe, University of the South.
 Doctor H. C. Swan, Trinity College (Connecticut).
 Mr. Paul Withington, Harvard University.
 Mr. A. E. Wood, Carnegie Institute.
 Professor C. V. P. Young, Cornell University.

3. Representatives of local conferences and associations:

Professor P. H. Arbuckle, Texas Intercollegiate Athletic Association.
 Professor S. W. Beyer, Missouri Valley Conference.
 Professor S. W. Finger, Iowa Athletic Conference.

Mr. W. F. Garcelon, Association of New England Colleges for Conference on Athletics.
 Professor T. F. Moran, Chicago Conference.
 Professor F. R. Van Horn, Ohio Conference.

The following papers and addresses were then presented:

Address by the President, Dean LeBaron R. Briggs. (See page 46.)

"The Ideals of Sport in England and in America," Reverend Endicott Peabody, D. D., Headmaster of the Groton School. (See page 49.)

"The Regulation of Intercollegiate Athletics," Doctor George W. Ehler, of the University of Wisconsin. (See page 56.)

"Basket Ball," Doctor James Naismith, University of Kansas. (See page 63.)

The president appointed as a committee on credentials: Professor Frank W. Nicolson, of Wesleyan University, secretary, and Doctor R. Tait McKenzie, of the University of Pennsylvania; and as a nominating committee the following: Professor W. G. Manly, University of Missouri; Professor P. H. Arbuckle, Rice Institute; Professor C. E. Bolser, Dartmouth College; Director R. T. Abercrombie, Johns Hopkins University; Professor Walter Hullihen, University of the South; Professor S. B. Linhart, University of Pittsburgh; Professor D. B. Reed, University of Chicago.

On recommendation of the executive committee the following were elected to membership: Princeton University, Rice Institute, and the University of Akron (formerly Buchtel College); and to joint membership, the Iowa Athletic Conference, comprising Coe College, Cornell College, Grinnell College, Highland Park College, Leander Clark College, and Simpson College.

The secretary reported that, by the authority committed to them, the executive committee had dropped three institutions from the roll of membership for non-payment of dues; also that, including the institutions just elected, the Association now comprises 106 institutions, with a student population of approximately 135,000. Of the 90 universities in the country which have over 1000 students, 36, or 40 per cent, belong to this Association.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association reassembled at 2 p.m.

The committee on credentials reported that proper papers, or other evidence, had been presented in the cases of all the accredited delegates in the foregoing list.

The treasurer presented his annual report, audited by Professor O. C. Lester, showing a balance on hand of \$596.60. The report was accepted.

On recommendation of the executive committee it was voted that the Association request Doctor J. A. Babbitt to attend the meetings of the Council of the United States of America Football Association, if agreeable to that body, and to report to this Association at its next meeting whether, in his judgment, the Association should be formally represented in the Council, if so invited.

REPORTS FROM DISTRICTS.

Reports were received from the district representatives as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR C. E. BOLSER, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

The purpose of this report is, first, to summarize the discussion in our New England Conference, that you may see what problems are claiming our attention, and secondly, to present such actions of our colleges as are significant of the trend of events, and therefore of general interest.

Our conference meets in Boston at some time near the end of the spring semester. At this season of the year it usually happens that our members have the opportunity to fraternize as guests at some important athletic event. This year we were guests of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association at their annual games held by courtesy of Harvard in their stadium.

Each institution sends two delegates, one member of the faculty and one alumnus. This make-up insures the widest range of viewpoint both in the suggestion of questions and their discussion. It seems to be the policy of the colleges to send the same men to these conferences through a period of years, which indicates that the athletic boards in New England change their personnel slowly. Some faculty members are serving life sentences. Many factors, I presume, enter into the explanation of this tendency to long tenure of office; its universality, however, would point to the general opinion that its advantages far outweigh its disadvantages. Many of these advantages are indeed obvious. Men have time to acquire intimate knowledge of conditions at their own institutions, and, further, through frank and confidential intercourse with each other, to familiarize themselves with the problems of other colleges and their methods of solving them. This mutual trust and confidence helps amazingly in establishing and preserving cordial relations between the ever changing student bodies of our institutions whose retrospect and prospect are necessarily limited. Many misunderstandings based upon false or incomplete information, which might give rise to serious friction, appear in all their childishness in the light of the frank

explanation of the fellow member of the New England Conference.

American college athletics have become seriously competitive. Not only are boys playing games to win, but men variously connected with colleges are behind the boys endeavoring through them to place their institution ahead of some other one or in the lead of a group. Athletics have become a serious business, and there is constant danger that the training of boys for usefulness in the world be lost sight of in the winning of games. There is constant danger that all the moral and physical good that should come to a student from properly conducted athletic competition be subverted by engendering in the mind of the athletic hero a false standard of prominence. Competitive athletics should fit men for leadership, and yet there is constant danger that in thus making leaders we shall neglect the proper mental training which alone can make their leadership in other walks of life effective.

In the face of such dangers, our colleges evidently realize that the control of athletics should rest in the hands of men conversant through long experience with all the phases of the difficult problem. Proper correlation of athletics with other college work has always been a most perplexing problem in college faculties, and alumni, as they lose the undergraduate viewpoint, understand its significance and loyally support the faculty in the enforcement of all rules which guard the scholarship of the athlete, or they should do it.

In our conference this year two questions of general interest were discussed. The first question, pre-season training, was suggested by Wesleyan. By pre-season training was meant not only football practice before the opening of the season, but also hockey and basket ball trips during the winter recess, and baseball trips during the spring vacation. In regard to football, the opinion seemed to prevail that the only alternatives to early practice are a prolongation of the season in order that underconditioned athletes may not be injured in games played too early, or the giving up of early games altogether. The disadvantage of bringing men back from their vacation into a college town with no other purpose than to practice football a short time each day was pointed out. The difficulty of controlling such a group of men without the usual college machinery appealed to some delegates. The hardship on the student was mentioned particularly by one man, the father of an athlete. As to the gain in efficiency brought about by pre-season training in football there was considerable difference of opinion. Although some members felt strongly that the practice should be given up, a majority seemed satisfied with the short pre-season period. In regard to baseball trips in the spring vacation, the so-called southern trips, the sentiment was quite the opposite. These trips were attacked from every angle. Nothing good was found in them, not even the weather.

Playing a few games during the vacation with nearby teams met with more indulgence. A poll of the members on the general question of baseball during the vacation resulted in a vote of four in favor, ten opposed, and one doubtful. It was found that basketball presented no problem in most institutions. In hockey the location of rinks seemed to make it imperative that teams should practice in vacation, since their residence in college towns at some distance from rinks on which later games were to be played precluded the possibility of practicing at any other time.

In the discussion of the second question, "How far should the college regulate intramural sports?" suggested by Bowdoin, the surprising fact was brought out that in general very little attention is paid to the physical fitness of men engaged in intramural sports, although great care is taken in regard to varsity sports or regularly scheduled games, such as interclass games, etc.

During the year some significant changes have been made in the conduct of games. In baseball there has been a positive movement to stop chattering on the field. Some teams have tried the experiment of having one or two men in the infield do all the talking. It is to be hoped that another season will see rules against chattering universally enforced, and talk on the field reduced to the minimum necessary for the conduct of the game.

Another innovation in baseball deserves attention. It has been the custom for years for baseball coaches to sit on the bench and have a great deal to do with the conduct of games. One or two prominent colleges, as for example, Williams, in our district, have announced their intention to do away with this practice. The advisability of this step has been discussed frequently, but no definite action has been taken. This positive move would seem to force athletic boards to decide whether the duties of a coach cease when he has taught his charges how to play the game, or whether on the other hand he shall constitute the tenth, and often the most important, member of the team. For a considerable time track coaches have been ruled off the field of competition. Perhaps it was easier to do it here than in baseball. Discussion of the matter in baseball has now brought definite action. Now discussion would carry other lines of sport at least into the discussion stage. In football, for instance, gradual elimination of the men having the right to follow the teams up and down the sideline has at last left the coach out there alone. Can the captain take his place? It is surely self-evident that as long as the coach directs the play, a professional is in the game, for practically without exception nowadays he is paid a very large salary. In other lines of college training professionals do the teaching, but in athletics alone they take part in the competition.

There was considerable press comment this fall to the effect that the public would like to have the players numbered. This scheme has been in use for many years in track games. Whether

it was introduced for the benefit of the officials or of the spectators is doubtful. However this may be, it is used now for the benefit of the spectators, since the numbers are printed in the program of the games, and the announcer makes use of them in proclaiming the victors. It has lately been introduced into basketball for the aid of the officials. In the Dartmouth-Indian football game this fall, the Dartmouth players were numbered. It has been said that the Indians got our number. Personally I cannot truthfully say that I think they were in need of any such assistance. This numbering was in response to press opinion that the public wanted it. Whether for the good of all concerned or not, the facts are that football is being played for the benefit of the public. Wherever big games are played, seating facilities are provided for a large number of people, 30,000 or more. Good prices are charged, and the large sums of money thus obtained go to the support of athletics. The public thus becomes a very important factor in our athletics, and in creating and maintaining these conditions the college places itself under very definite obligations to the public. It must show that it is a good thing for college men to play football, and a good thing for their mates to cheer them on to victory in a struggle that can hardly be called a game, a struggle that tests a man's physical endurance, mental ability, courage, and manliness. The college is under obligation to convince the public that a fierce contest can be proof against the temptation to use unfair means of any kind, that it can begin and end with good feeling, that victors can receive the fruits of victory modestly, and that vanquished can suffer defeat without bitter feelings toward the victors, and, what is more important even, that such a contest can serve as a pattern for struggles in other walks of life. Our best people place the stamp of approval on the training given men on the football field by their presence at the games. They are interested in football, as it is, and yet comparatively few of them know much of anything about the technique of the game and still fewer understand its strategy. In the last few years, an intricate set of rules has been devised with astonishing rapidity, and now that these rules bid fair to remain in their present form, the public will have an opportunity to familiarize itself with them slowly. Numbering the players should assist materially. Then again, many of these people have read about players in the college publications and in the general press, know their names and reputation, but not their faces, and welcome means of identification. The idea seems to have met with popular favor.

The decision of Wesleyan and Trinity not to play Yale brings up the question of the advisability of teams representing smaller colleges meeting the larger colleges in early season games. The scheme suggests itself that the colleges be divided into two or more groups according to the relative strength of the teams, and

that each college make up at least the major part of its schedule with colleges in its own group. Rearrangement would then naturally take place when the relative strength of any college changed materially. Such groups would of course result should our coaches and athletic boards arrive at the conclusions reached by the two colleges named.

In conclusion, our conference concurs in the opinion expressed by its presiding officer at its last meeting that positive advance has been made during the year in general sportsmanship. We find also that more attention is being given to minor and intramural sports. More field space, in one or two instances entirely separate fields, are being devoted to the development of intramural sports. Winter sports, snowshoeing, skating, and skiing, are claiming more and more devotees. Hockey is gaining in prominence. Gymnasium teams are entering the field of intercollegiate competition. All this shows a tendency to substitute the stimulus of competition for the drudgery of mere exercise, and to find games to suit the taste and ability of all students.

SECOND DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR W. L. WILSON, LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.

Your representative of the second district sent out circular letters of inquiry to all the twenty colleges printed in the 1912 Proceedings as belonging to District No. 2. Thirteen replies were received.

Conferences. With one exception all reported that they were not represented at any local conference during the year other than the soccer football conference referred to later in this report.

Summer Baseball. As to the status of summer baseball, two colleges have no baseball team and the others report that there has been no discussion during the year.

Interest in Sports. In general there is an increasing interest in all sports. One reports a decrease of interest in basket ball, and another in track. The interest in lacrosse, which a year ago seemed to be on the wane, revived materially, due to the fact that several colleges in this section have again taken up the sport.

Soccer Football. Interest in soccer football has shown a marked improvement. At the conference called by Doctor Babbitt during the winter at Haverford College, practically all the representatives present favored the game. The lack of field facilities and equipment seemed to be the main stumbling block to the adoption of the game at a number of institutions represented. It was the general sentiment of those present that, from the stand-point of health, numbers the game can accommodate, and season

when played, there is no game in the college curriculum more valuable to the general student health.

Eligibility. A strong sentiment of those reporting is in favor of leaving eligibility rules to the fair-mindedness of each institution.

Football Injuries. On the whole, there was a decrease in the number of injuries in football as compared with last year. One reported none; five reported less than last year; three reported about the same; two reported more.

Baseball Coach. The question of the banishment of the baseball coach from the bench during intercollegiate contests has not been raised during the year, although five colleges report as being in favor of so doing.

THIRD DISTRICT.

DIRECTOR RONALD T. ABERCROMBIE, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

I am glad to report briefly on the condition of athletics in the various institutions in this district that they are in a fairly healthy state and progressing. In track and field athletics they are very well organized, as we shall see later, but there is a woeful lack of control or uniformity in the activities of both football and baseball, that is, collectively, for as far as can be ascertained each institution is alert and active individually in the attempt for proper control and supervision. But a strong organization for control and uniformity in these two sports in this district is greatly needed. This has been accomplished already with splendid results in field and track.

The South Atlantic Intercollegiate Athletic Association was organized two years ago, as was reported last year. The second year of the S. A. I. A. A. was marked by great progress in every way. The annual meet, which took place in Baltimore the first of May, was conceded to have been the best ever staged in this section. All the members of the Association were represented. The records made the first year were nearly all surpassed. The records stand: 100-yard dash, 10 seconds flat; 220-yard dash, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds; 440-yard run, 50 seconds; all of which would do credit to any organization. The meet this year will take place on May 1 and 2, either in Richmond at the newly erected stadium of Richmond College, or in Baltimore at the Homewood Field of the Johns Hopkins University, the location not having been settled upon owing to the incompleteness in construction of the Richmond Field.

The primary object in the founding of such an organization as the S. A. I. A. A. was the knitting together into a closer union of the universities and colleges of the Middle Atlantic States. This has to a great extent been accomplished in a most signal

manner, and institutions so bitterly antagonistic as the University of Virginia and Georgetown, Virginia and Johns Hopkins, Washington and Lee and Richmond College, Richmond College and the Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina, Johns Hopkins and Georgetown, have buried the hatchet, and have been brought together in a way that has far surpassed the hopes of the most sanguine of the founders of the Association. Realizing that its work can be more perfectly done the greater the number of institutions of the middle section that it counts among its members, the Association has plans actively under way to bring several of the leading institutions of learning into the circle of its membership. A committee has been appointed by the president of this Association, Dr. J. W. H. Pollard, of Washington and Lee University, whose sole duty is the pushing of plans for expansion, and it is very probable that in the next championship meet at least three or four new colleges will be represented.

We can only express a hope that in the near future, for the good of athletics in this district, a similar organization will be effected for the sane control and progress of all the sports.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR WALTER HULLIHEN, UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH.

The fourth district, comprising the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, embraces most of the territory under the influence of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

A large majority of the recognized colleges and universities in these states belong to the Southern Association, and those which do not belong have to conform to the eligibility requirements of the Association in games with Association colleges.

The Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, which is a conference of faculty representatives and is now twenty years old, has a code of rules which it is gratifying to us to observe are being adopted in large part by many of the associations which are being formed under the influence of the National Collegiate Association. It is a practical set of rules possible in the main of enforcement, yet reflecting a keen sense of the highest ideals of sport.

At the annual convention of the Southern Association held a few weeks ago no important change was made in these rules, except that a modified form of the one-year residence rule for participation in football was adopted. The Association as a whole affirmed its conviction of the desirability of the straight one-year rule for participation in football, but, because a considerable number of the smaller colleges could not continue to play under this rule, they adopted the rule only for those colleges

which have more than four hundred male students, permitting the smaller colleges to continue under the old rule which allowed first-year men to play provided they had unconditioned entrance to the Freshman class, or its equivalent. It remains to be seen whether this rule, which was advocated and supported partially as a measure of equalization, will be able to withstand the attacks of those who will claim that it is discriminatory.

Because of the authority of the S. I. A. A. and a general feeling that it is dealing competently with athletic problems, the membership of the National Association in the fourth district is not as large as it ought to be. I am not, however, without hope that this condition may be remedied. During the past month I have sent out to all colleges in my territory a letter of some length setting forth as forcibly as I could the reasons why they should join the National Association. The replies which I have received to these letters encourage me to think that during the coming year we shall have some additions to our membership in the fourth district.

This correspondence has, however, shown the great difficulty of bringing the matter of joining the National Association effectively before the colleges of the country by any other means than personal visit and appeal. A letter to the president of an institution is referred by him to the faculty chairman of athletics, and by the latter to the athletic board at some later time when they are too much absorbed in their local problems to give much thought to larger but less pressing responsibilities. The case would be different, I believe, if a member of this association should lay urgently before them in person the reasons for joining it. And, inasmuch as our strength is in almost direct proportion to the number of our members, I suggest to the association the advisability of authorizing each district representative to make one trip a year through at least a part of his district, visiting colleges for the purpose of addressing their athletic authorities on this subject. A limit can be placed upon the amount to be expended in this way, and our representatives can plan their trips accordingly. I feel little doubt that the first year's dues from the colleges thus added to our membership would more than pay the traveling expenses incurred.

Athletic Situation. Upon the authority of replies from sixteen out of twenty-four colleges to which a questionnaire was sent, I am able to report an increase of interest in my district in all established branches of sport over that reported for the previous year. This increase is particularly noticeable in basket ball and track athletics, which have only in the past few years begun to receive serious attention in many of these colleges.

None of the colleges reporting have soccer or rowing.

In all the colleges from which reports were received the total number of men playing football in the season of 1913 is given as

approximately 950. Of these only six suffered broken bones and only three received injuries serious enough to keep them away from their classes as long as one week; only one of these was very seriously injured, having suffered a fractured vertebra, from which injury he is now rapidly recovering.

Dividing the colleges reporting into two groups, the larger colleges and the smaller, those having over four hundred students and those having under four hundred, we find an interesting difference in the proportion of the student body taking part in the various branches of sport.

In the smaller colleges 22 per cent of the students play football, in the larger colleges only 12 per cent; tennis shows a comparison of 20 per cent in the smaller colleges to 6 per cent in the larger (though there is some reason to doubt the statistics in regard to this sport); in the smaller colleges 19 per cent play baseball, in the larger only 9 per cent; in track athletics the proportion is 12 per cent in the smaller to 4 per cent in the larger.

These figures, though compiled from the reports of a small group of colleges and universities, at least point to a condition which is worthy of a more careful investigation and analysis. They suggest inferences and explanations which are of importance to the history and the regulation of athletic activities in our colleges, but which it would perhaps be idle to attempt to trace until statistics from a much larger number of institutions are available.

Football Rules. The 1913 football rules have met with approval on the part of our coaches and the public, and the hope has been strongly expressed by Southern coaches generally that there will be no radical changes in the rules this year.

The suggestion that the kick-out for try at goal be eliminated meets with favor, on the ground that the defending side should have a greater advantage than at present for defending so stoutly as to force the offense to cross the goal line far to the right or left of the goal post.

Baseball. In baseball we have, as always, the problem of summer ball playing. The law of the S. I. A. A., which forbids playing on any but an amateur team in one's home county, is satisfactory from the administrative point of view, but, being considered by the average student as preposterously restrictive, is undoubtedly resulting in dishonesty which is more harmful to the morale of college athletics than open professionalism.

The National Association has before it no more important or difficult problem than that of summer baseball for college players.

Related to this problem, as well as to that of professionalism in other branches of sport, is the matter of developing a student sentiment strongly alive to the evils of professionalism. The average undergraduate does not look upon professionalism with horror or aversion; on the contrary, he admires and envies the

fellow who is skillful enough to obtain a salary, even though it be a small one, for his athletic ability. Very rarely does the American undergraduate hear any argument against professionalism stronger than that it is a violation of "amateur law," which in his mind is a bogey to be classed, now that the faculty has taken hold of athletics, with the law against chapel cuts, class absences, and other abominations of the oppressors which should be evaded as far as possible.

The National Association would do a valuable service if it could distribute among the undergraduates of our colleges a strongly written pamphlet on the subject of professionalism, pointing out its evil influence upon amateur sport and its practical futility, even for the purpose of winning, as shown by such concrete instances of desertion and failures as were given in a series of articles in *Collier's Weekly* a few years ago in regard to the abuses that had grown up in certain colleges of the Middle West. These instances could be supplemented by others from many sources and would reinforce the ethical considerations with the argument that carries most weight with the average student.

Such a pamphlet would, I believe, pave the way for establishing a spirit adverse to professionalism among college students, which does not now exist. I can see no solution of the summer baseball problem until such a spirit is established and we have gained the "consent of the governed" to such rules as may be adopted, through their own recognition of the reasons and the necessity therefor.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR JAMES PAIGE, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

The fifth district comprises the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota. Recent reports from the colleges and universities located in this district indicate that good progress is being made by those in charge of intercollegiate athletics toward better conditions. Students, alumni, faculty, and the general public, are responding in this effort for the proper development of amateur sport and the establishing of intercollegiate athletic courtesy. Throughout the entire district athletics are well organized, and the educational institutions have them more nearly in control than is generally the case throughout the country. This result has been accomplished by the pioneer work of the Chicago Intercollegiate Conference.

Chicago Intercollegiate Conference. This conference had its birth at a meeting called by the presidents of seven universities of the Middle West, held in Chicago on January 11, 1895, for the purpose of considering the regulation of intercollegiate

athletics. The first meeting of the present conference was held on February 8, 1896. There were seven charter members of this conference: the University of Chicago, University of Illinois, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, Northwestern University, Purdue University, University of Wisconsin. On December 1, 1899, Indiana University and the State University of Iowa were admitted to membership. Ohio State University was admitted April 6, 1912, and the University of Michigan withdrew on January 14, 1908. There are certain fundamental principles underlying this conference: (a) faculty control; (b) a high standard of scholarship for eligibility; (c) maintaining an amateur standard of eligibility; (d) membership in the conference dependent upon a strict enforcement of the conference code in the administration of intercollegiate athletics.

The method of procedure of this conference, together with its code for the conduct of the administration of intercollegiate athletics, which has been built up by the legislation of the conference during the last seventeen years, may be had upon application to the secretary of the conference, Professor Thomas F. Moran, Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind.

The conference believes that intercollegiate athletics can be so administered as to serve an educational purpose and inculcate the highest ethical ideals, and that all its legislative enactments must have that end in view. This is why it has been able to commend itself to the right-thinking element among faculties, alumni, students, and general public, and gain the hearty approbation and support of these bodies.

The conference has passed little new legislation during the year. At its meeting on June 6, 1913, the rule requiring each member of the conference to play at least four games of football with every other member of the conference was rescinded. At its meeting on December 6, 1913, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, that football officials be requested to enforce the playing rules with greater strictness and more uniformity.

The following resolutions were read and submitted to the various boards of control for report at the next meeting. That means that these resolutions are simply before the conference for consideration. They are here reported as indicating the problems of the future.

Resolved, that coaches be permitted to take no part in the conduct of intercollegiate games, but be required to take seats in the stands with the spectators while the games are in progress.

Resolved, that there shall be no coaching for any athletic team aside from that done by the captain and other candidates for places on the team.

Resolved, that there shall be no coaching for any football team aside from that done by alumni of the institution, and the

amount expended for this coaching shall not exceed \$—— per annum.

Resolved, that in any one college year no student be permitted to engage in intercollegiate contests in more than one of the following sports: football, baseball, basket ball, track, swimming.

Ohio. In Ohio, eighteen colleges and universities employ coaches and maintain intercollegiate schedules in the major sports. The Ohio Conference has thirteen members, and eight of the thirteen are members of this association. It is strictly a faculty conference. Its rules and scope are very similar to those of the Chicago Intercollegiate Conference. It still suspends its one-year residence rule for Kenyon College, and will do so until her enrolment reaches a certain point, on the ground that her student body is too small to maintain teams in major sports unless first-year men are permitted to compete.

Mt. Union College has been admitted to the Ohio Conference, and Buchtel College has made application. Marietta College has also signified an intention to apply.

At a meeting of the Ohio Conference basket ball representatives held in Columbus, December 13, 1913, twelve Ohio Conference colleges were represented. These twelve colleges organized an Ohio Conference Basket Ball Association for the purpose of securing uniformity in playing rules and, in general, promoting the interests of the game.

A healthy interest in track athletics obtains also in Ohio. The Ohio Intercollegiate Athletic Association will hold the annual meet of the Ohio Conference colleges at Columbus on May 23, 1914.

Attention is called to the need of placing on the market up-to-date copies of the track rules as adopted by the National Collegiate Association, if these rules are to be brought into general use (and they have already been adopted by the Ohio Intercollegiate Athletic Association).

The cross-country run of the Western Conference, held at Columbus on November 22, 1913, gave that branch of sport a good impetus in Ohio.

The Ohio State University has found her recent reorganization of her athletic department exceedingly beneficial. This, together with her entrance into the Chicago Intercollegiate Conference, has immensely improved her athletic condition. The official name of the athletic department at Ohio State is the Department of Competitive and Recreative Athletics. The three men in charge, who are also the head coaches, are all members of the university faculty.

Indiana. The Indiana College Athletic League governs athletically the state of Indiana. The membership is composed of eight of the leading colleges of the state, with the exception of Indiana, Purdue, and Notre Dame Universities. Indiana and

Purdue are members of the Chicago Conference. No radical changes in the administration of athletics have been reported in any of the colleges of this state. This league, in addition to acting upon eligibility matters, holds an annual field and track meeting. This meet, which will include all the colleges of the state, big and little, is to be held as usual this spring. It will include Purdue, Indiana and Notre Dame. It is interesting to note that the Chicago Conference rules of eligibility are to control this meet.

Illinois. Two athletic organizations control the athletic conditions of the colleges and universities of Illinois, outside of those who are members of the so-called Chicago Conference. The Chicago Athletic Conference of the Middle West is the name of one, governing five of the colleges in the northern part of the state and of southern Wisconsin. It has been in existence about three years. Its rules resemble those of the Ohio Conference, except that they allow four years of participation. The other organization is the Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Association, which has fourteen members and a code of rules and regulations similar to those in force in the upper part of the state, with the exception that they allow academy students to participate. Both these organizations, in addition to governing the eligibility of their students, conduct championship contests in a number of the major sports, maintain committees on statistics and publicity, and furnish officials for the various games.

Michigan. The Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association controls the athletic condition of eight of the minor colleges in Michigan. Nearly all the colleges in the state, however, with the exception of two, observe the eligibility rules of the state association. Annual state meets are held in track, baseball, and tennis. Intercollegiate athletic competition is reported, and is being conducted on a high plane in this state. However, the University of Michigan is practically the only institution in the state that observes the one-year residence rule.

The Michigan Agricultural College and the University of Michigan adopted last year what is known as the "blanket tax," every student being taxed \$5.00 for athletics each year. It has worked so satisfactorily in these institutions that the three normal schools in the Lower Peninsula have also adopted a blanket tax plan, although the amount is not the same as that charged at the University. These three normal schools carry on athletics subject to very nearly the same rules as the Intercollegiate Association, and have most of the competition with the colleges of that association. The extent of sports among students of the different institutions along the line usually called intramural sports has increased largely at the University of Michigan and the Agricultural College, the normal colleges, and also in the high schools of Detroit, although it has not made much headway yet in the

smaller colleges and smaller high schools. The establishment of this department of intramural activities is the most important new feature of the athletic development of the University of Michigan. There is in the University an especially enthusiastic response to all effort made along this line.

Wisconsin. The Intercollegiate Athletic Association of Wisconsin was organized in June, 1909. Eight colleges of the state, outside of the University of Wisconsin, are eligible to membership. Five are members. The eligibility code of this association resembles that of the Chicago Athletic Conference. The eight normal schools of the state of Wisconsin met in Madison on Saturday, December 20, 1913, for the purpose of organizing a normal school conference for the regulation and control of normal school athletics. Normal school regents are heartily in sympathy with this movement, regarding it as not only a benefit to the normal school students, but also good for the training in physical education of the teachers who are going into the elementary schools of the state. There is a steadily increasing interest in athletics in the small colleges, and the establishment of a higher standard in the organization and conduct of all forms of physical education throughout the state. Last year the University of Wisconsin instituted an annual indoor athletic meet of the colleges of the state, which they hope will materially advance the cause of amateur athletics. The university is attempting to establish a closer relationship between the universities and the elementary and high schools, looking toward the extension of athletic facilities, the raising of standards of sport, and the employment of better trained instructors.

Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The Minnesota-Dakota Intercollegiate Athletic Conference includes all the institutions of college rank in Minnesota and North and South Dakota (excepting the University of Minnesota). This organization revised its rules of eligibility on December 11, 1911. Since that time great improvement has been made in all forms of intercollegiate competition. The eligibility standards have been raised and progress is being rapidly made in bettering athletic conditions. It seems to be characteristic of this conference not to assume any authority for the settling of disputes, but to leave all questions of eligibility entirely to the faculty of the college that the would-be athlete attends. The conference makes the underlying principle of the "gentleman's agreement" the only method for enforcing its code. Whether this is wise or not, only the future can tell. In matters athletic, the gentleman's agreements have been known to snap.

In General. The reports throughout this entire district indicate that athletic conditions are rapidly improving, and if present standards can be enforced consistently, a great educational work will be done, and we may reasonably expect that even higher

ideals may come into existence, which we may foster, and thus constantly make progress toward even higher standards. In this work the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the Chicago Intercollegiate Conference will be powerful factors.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR W. G. MANLY, UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

This district is covered by the Missouri Valley Conference of Faculty Representatives, with the exception of South Dakota, which belongs to the Minnesota-Dakota Intercollegiate Athletic Conference. The keynote of athletic control in this territory is faculty control, as is clearly indicated by the fact that the representatives of the several institutions in the conferences are all members of the respective faculties, and that the control not only of eligibility but of finances also is in the hands of faculty men. The result has been that there is constant movement toward the elevation of college athletic standards and strict enforcement of eligibility rules.

In 1910 the policy was adopted in the Missouri Valley Conference of requiring all football games to be played on the home grounds of one of the contestants. This had already been done in all other lines of intercollegiate sport without a rule requiring it, and even in football there were few exceptions, notably the Kansas-Missouri football game which was played in Kansas City. In this case alone the rule has fully justified itself in the improved relations between the two universities, since now the students of each university, instead of regarding the other as a quasi enemy, consider themselves the host of the other, and receive the team and supporters on the occasion of a game with marked cordiality and friendship. In certain quarters an agitation has been started to rescind this regulation, but it has not the support of the faculties of the institutions concerned, nor of the other members of the Conference, and in all probability will not succeed.

The value to their own members of conferences such as the two that have been mentioned is unquestioned. But it may be of interest to point out that their influence is much wider. The Missouri Valley Conference requires that, when one of its members plays a football game with an outside institution of equal athletic rank, the other institution must play under the eligibility rules of the conference. The result of this regulation is that the outside institution, in case it wishes regularly to compete with conference institutions, finds it to its advantage to follow the conference rules in their entirety all the time so as to be always eligible to compete. A notable example of the influence of a conference on outside institutions is shown in South Dakota, where the State Board of Regents on September 12, 1912, made

the rules of eligibility of the Minnesota-Dakota Conference obligatory on the state educational institutions of South Dakota.

But the interstate conferences are not the only organizations working for the improvement of athletic conditions. In four, at least, of the states in this district, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri, there are state conferences or associations embracing the leading colleges and normal schools of the state. These also are in general, if not entirely, under faculty control. In the case of Kansas, the conference regulations require that each school in the conference shall have a general manager who shall be a member of the faculty, and who shall sign all contracts for intercollegiate games and shall be responsible for carrying out the same. But faculty control does not seem to have brought all of these state conferences up to the high standard of the interstate conferences. In the conference just mentioned some institutions allow Freshmen to compete, while others allow even preparatory students to represent them. It must be said in extenuation of this situation, however, that this is done for the purpose of equalizing, as far as possible, the athletic strength of the different institutions. But such regulations leave open the way to "recruiting," one of the worst evils of intercollegiate athletics, and it is to be seriously considered whether it is not more important to elevate athletic standards than to equalize the chances of winning games. Some of these conferences are moving rapidly forward, and one of them seems to be working under regulations nearly, if not quite, equivalent to those of the Missouri Valley Conference, namely, the Iowa Intercollegiate Conference. Their eligibility requirements are so high that, whereas formerly there were twelve members, several of them withdrew in January, 1913, and formed a separate conference of distinctly lower standards, requiring no term of residence for eligibility and permitting preparatory students to compete in intercollegiate games. The Iowa Conference, however, requires only six calendar months of residence with full credit for at least fifteen hours before a student is eligible to represent his college. This allows Freshmen to compete in baseball and track provided they are fully up in their work to date, whereas in most interstate conferences a full year of residence and of college work is required, which bars Freshmen entirely. The secretary of the conference writes as follows with reference to their experience in this matter: "We have now tried this six calendar months rule for four years and have discovered that less than half as many Freshmen fail in scholarship as failed under the former full one-year residence rule."

Missouri and Nebraska have strong state athletic associations embracing the leading colleges and normal schools of the state, but their regulations of eligibility and finance are not at hand to enable judgment to be passed as to the quality of their standards or improvement in athletic conditions.

The fact that five leading colleges in South Dakota are members of the Minnesota-Dakota Conference would seem to be sufficient explanation of the absence of a state conference or association there.

In this territory during this fall there was a marked freedom from serious injuries in football, and the rules of the game seem to be quite satisfactory.

In the field of basket ball, the Missouri Valley Conference stands strongly committed to the open, clean game, free from all roughness, and believes thoroughly in the principle of "playing the ball and not the man." It is also making every effort to secure that kind of playing in all games under its jurisdiction. Indeed, in all lines of intercollegiate athletic competition this district can be depended on to support heartily all the high ideals of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR HUGO BEZDEK, UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS.

The general athletic conditions of the seventh district remain unchanged from those reported at the last convention. The longed-for organization of the Southwest into a Southwest Conference, attempted by the writer, did not materialize owing to conflicting goals and ambitions nursed by different schools. The two large institutions of Texas, the State University and the Agricultural College, are still at daggers' points; they refuse to compete with each other, and are satisfied apparently with conditions as they are. Both are members of the Southern Intercollegiate Association, and the Texas Collegiate Conference, but a minus quantity as a developing factor of Southwestern athletics in the present state of affairs. The University of Oklahoma has its heart set upon membership in the Missouri Valley Conference regardless of its small enrolment and location, and also side-steps any burden of pioneer work. Arkansas is forced into a free-lance policy, refusing to enter the Southern Intercollegiate Association owing to its geographical location. Although Louisiana is a member of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, most of its competition lies within the Southwest district.

From these facts one can readily see that the standard of Southwestern athletics can not develop as well nor as quickly as growth demands, and will not until an organization is affected. Furthermore, the making of schedules for the different branches of sport is difficult, and a source of much unpleasantness in many ways. The schedules vary greatly from year to year, and no traditional rivals are developed.

The most practical solution of organizing the Southwest is for the authorities of the S. I. A. to divide that large and unwieldy

body into territorial districts, making the Southwest (the seventh district) one of the units. Arkansas under that plan would fall in line with Louisiana, Texas, and Texas A. and M., who already are members. Oklahoma would undoubtedly see the folly of her over-ambitiousness and join hands with her neighbors. This association could use considerable influence for a good cause and a good work.

It is a great pleasure to report the name of another conference, the Northwest Conference, consisting of six colleges: the State Universities of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, the Agriculture Colleges of Oregon and Washington, and Whitman College. Its organization and purpose are similar to those of other associations throughout the country. Although its athletic law is not as highly developed as it is in some associations, nevertheless it has a sound working basis with a bright future. In its short history of three years, it has fostered football, baseball, track and basket ball. This year it has added tennis and wrestling. In basket ball and track, the intercollegiate rules are enforced.

Football had a prosperous season. There were very few injuries, none serious or fatal.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR O. C. LESTER, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO.

The athletic situation in the eighth district is probably different from that in any other. On the whole, undoubted progress has been made toward better conditions during the past year. The Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference is in firm control of all branches of athletics in that region. The Utah Agricultural College has just applied for membership in this conference. The admission of this institution will leave only the University of Wyoming outside it in the Rocky Mountain region, and Wyoming has been meeting all conference requirements except one for several years.

In Montana, six institutions have formed an athletic league. Only two of these, however, the University of Montana and the Montana Agricultural College, maintain representative teams.

In the far Northwest, affairs are in the hands of the Pacific Northwest Conference, which includes the states of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.

In California, faculty control is secured through the Rugby Union and various other associations.

The regulations of all the leagues and conferences are strictly enforced, but in one or two cases they are not yet very rigorous.

Football. In the eighth district both the American and the Rugby games of football are played. One or two institutions also play soccer in class contests. Rugby is played in California

and Montana by nearly all institutions, including a majority of the high schools.

The supporters of Rugby claim that it is just as interesting to spectators as the American game, that practically no injuries result from it, that it is much faster than the American game, so that men must be in better condition to play it, that more men really enjoy it, and that it increases participation not only in the game itself but in sport of all kinds. Professor Angell of Stanford states that where they formerly had twenty-five to forty men playing the American game until the middle of November they now have over 200 playing Rugby practically until the end of December.

The institutions of the Rocky Mountain and the Pacific Northwest Conferences play the American game and there is no immediate prospect of their abandoning it.

Among the secondary schools in Colorado football is in a chaotic condition. In some sections of the state it is prohibited; in one or two soccer is played to some extent; in northern Colorado the high schools have modified the rules to suit themselves, and a good many schools still play the regular game. The temper of the schoolmen in the state in general is distinctly hostile to the game as it is played to-day.

Outside the secondary schools the present football rules seem to be satisfactory, generally speaking. Two changes have been urged: (1) abolish the kick-off, for the reason that it produces far more injuries than any other play; (2) lower the value of place and drop kicks.

No fatal injuries are reported from the district, but numerous sprains, one broken leg, one broken arm, two broken collar bones, and a broken nose or two are recorded.

The numbering of players was tried in Colorado this year with entire satisfaction to players and spectators.

Baseball. There are two clouds on the baseball horizon: that due to "summer baseball" and that due to the conduct of players and spectators at the games. Summer ball is favored with certain restrictions by many institutions in the eighth district and vigorously opposed by others. It is now allowed in several western associations for the control of intercollegiate athletics, provided a man does not play in a league recognized by the National Commission.

The conduct of players and spectators at baseball games became so obnoxious a year or so ago that the Rocky Mountain Conference had to take active steps to improve it. They have accomplished much in the past year, but much remains to be done. The problem does not seem hopeless, however.

Track and Field Athletics. Track and field athletics are in a very flourishing condition. Numerous dual meets are now held yearly, as well as two or three intercollegiate meets comprising

the institutions of the several conferences. The Rocky Mountain Conference held its first annual indoor meet last spring, and is planning for another. The first meet was unusually successful, about 500 athletes participating.

Among the secondary schools track and field athletics are given the greatest encouragement. District meets are held in the various sections of a state forming more or less natural divisions, and these are followed, usually, by one or more state-wide meets.

The track rules give general satisfaction, but there is considerable opposition to one event on the list, viz., the hammer throw. This event is being very generally discarded in western secondary school meets but, so far, has been retained in college meets.

Basket Ball. Basket ball is an important branch of sport, scholastic, collegiate, and intercollegiate, in the eighth district. It is recognized by the Rocky Mountain Conference and governed as other sports. At the University of Colorado over 100 men try for the team. In addition there are fraternity and sorority leagues, class games, etc.

Tennis. Tennis has been recognized recently by the Rocky Mountain Conference and everything possible is being done to foster interest in it as one of the few games that can be played all through life. It is, of course, exceedingly popular in California, and in the last two years the interest in the game in Colorado has practically doubled.

Cross-Country Running. This sport has come to stay, at least in Colorado. The second annual meet was held in Denver this fall and brought out a number of new distance men. A few ten-mile "Marathons," held under the auspices of the A. A. U., have helped also to stir up interest in long-distance running.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

I. FOOTBALL RULES COMMITTEE.

As in previous years since the organization of this association, your committee again amalgamated with the old rules committee and worked in complete harmony in reviewing, revising, and codifying the rules under which football was played during the season that has just passed. Early in the session of the joint committee, the question was brought up as to the advisability of securing the advice and assistance of some of the most experienced football officials in regard to the practical application of technical points in the rules that were likely to come up for consideration. On the suggestion of one of the members of your committee that Mr. Langford of Trinity be invited to become a member of the joint committee, he was formally nominated by

a member of the old committee and unanimously elected to membership. Mr. Langford accepted the position and at once joined forces with the committee of the whole, then in session, and participated in all its actions.

As you are all well aware, no very radical or vital changes have been made in the playing rules during the past year. At the last meeting of the association there was a general expression of satisfaction by delegates from all sections of the country with the rules as a whole, and it seemed to the committee the part of wise conservatism to make few changes, so that players and officials might gain a more complete mastery of their possibilities, and the normal development in strategy and tactics proceed without hindrance. A few changes were incorporated which did not vitally affect the play, and many points which were more or less obscure were clarified and made more definite. The rule requiring that every kick be made from a point at least five yards behind the line of the ball was altered so that the kicker might stand at any point, and a quick kick from close behind the line of scrimmage made possible.

The section dealing with interference with a man about to receive a forward pass was made more explicit so that it should be understood that players might legally interfere with one another until the pass was actually made, but not thereafter.

The old method of snapping the ball back with the foot, which had become obsolete, was stricken out from the rules.

The rule permitting a player who had been withdrawn to return again to the game was made of far greater practical value by allowing a return at any time during the last period, as well as at the beginning of any previous period. A few other changes of minor importance were also introduced. The game last fall was, therefore, played under almost the same rules which governed the year before. The result of this was most beneficial.

Throughout the country, as a whole, a very great advance was made in developing the science and strategy of the attack made possible under the new rules. The development of the forward pass as a powerful and reliable weapon of offense was most marked. While a few of the most conservative institutions have failed to realize its value and grasp its possibilities, the majority of the colleges in the country are using it more constantly and with ever increasing efficiency.

Against the forward pass play, skillfully devised and perfectly executed, there is no adequate defense. In attempting to defend against the play, the defensive backs are forced to remain back where they cannot well support the line in resisting a running attack, as was intended. Herein lie the wonderful possibilities in tactics and strategy under the present rules—to have a running game combined with a kicking game and a forward pass game, each highly developed—the plays so interspersed and intermingled

by a skillful field-general that the defense can never know what play is about to be executed.

If any of these three departments of the modern game are undeveloped or neglected, or the element of strategy is wanting, the offense suffers incalculably.

Under the present rules, it is no longer possible for a team by simple weight, strength, and physical force to march down the field and sweep all before it. The light man with brains and speed has an all-important place in our present game where there was no opening for him six or eight years ago.

A light, fast team with a skillful general behind the line can meet a team of great physical superiority without hopeless discouragement, and if, perchance, the larger team has failed to develop its possibilities under modern rules, overwhelm it disastrously. And yet under the present rules the better team is almost invariably able to win the game. Is this not, therefore, as it should be? A nice equilibrium exists between the attack and defense, the result of a number of years of almost constant changes, and the present rules are now pretty thoroughly understood and mastered.

Occasional suggestions are heard from time to time in regard to the restriction or elimination of the forward pass.

The instruction of this association to its committee has always been most broad and unrestricting. Your committee would be glad to take this opportunity to ask for an expression of opinion, and to learn from this widely scattered and representative body of delegates the general sentiment in regard to the forward pass play, and the desirability of retaining it in its essential features in the present game.

HENRY L. WILLIAMS, *Chairman.*

II. FATALITIES AMONG COLLEGE FOOTBALL PLAYERS.

The press reports during the football season of 1913 recorded the deaths of four members of college football teams. In the graphic language of the news writer, this was characterized as "the gridiron's toll for 1913" from the colleges.

The students whose deaths were chronicled were:
 Verner S. Belyea, Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.
 Homer H. Wray, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.
 Charles Schweitzer, Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.
 Edward Morrissey, St. Ambrose Collegiate Academy, Davenport, Iowa.

At the close of the season inquiry was made of the president of each of these four institutions and replies were received from all except the president of St. Ambrose.

Verner Belyea died on September 26 from fracture of the fifth

and sixth vertebræ received in a game on September 24. The following description of the accident is from an account in the *Norwich University Record* by Mr. Pray, the Norwich football coach.

"Holy Cross punted to Norwich. Belyea caught the kick near the side lines and ran it back seventeen yards when he was hurled out of bounds by an ankle tackle. At the moment of being tackled Belyea, in an attempt to fall forward rather than to be forced back, crouched and threw himself towards his opponent's goal. In order to accomplish his purpose, he was obliged to throw all his weight from his waist up as far forward as possible, thus shaping his body in a half circle with his chin placed well down on his chest. Just before his body reached the ground another Holy Cross man threw himself on Belyea from the rear, forcing him forward and down at the same time. As a result, he landed on the back of his head with his face pressed against his chest, forcing his shoulders up over his head, fracturing the fifth and sixth vertebræ, and completely crushing the spinal cord."

It is quite evident from this account that this accident was not due to the style or method of the game.

Homer H. Wray, a junior of Gettysburg College, a member of the Gettysburg second football team, died November 21, three weeks after the game in which he was injured. The following is from an account furnished by the president of the college:

"After being injured the young man stood on the side lines and witnessed the game between the first teams of the institutions. He caught a severe cold and symptoms of pneumonia developed. Finding his condition serious he was given the most careful attention." On November 20 he suddenly grew worse. "Upon examination it was found that a bone had been broken in his chest and it had punctured a lung, causing several large abscesses. An operation was immediately performed. He lived but a few hours afterward."

This death cannot be laid to the game. It was possibly avoidable with proper attention. The student should have had an immediate examination. At least he should have been protected from the weather. The broken ribs were not discovered until the day of his death, 20 days after the accident.

Edward Morrissey was captain of the football team at St. Ambrose Collegiate Academy at Davenport, Iowa. The only available data is from the daily papers, as no answer was received to our inquiry. This institution is practically a secondary school, and not a college.

The press accounts show this to be the same type of case as that of Wray. Morrissey had his right leg fractured on September 27. Blood poisoning ensued and amputation was necessitated. Further complications were occasioned by the development of pneumonia, which was evidently the direct cause of death, on

November 11, two weeks after the accident. This is but another case emphasizing the paramount importance of simple, sanitary, and hygienic measures in all accidents.

Charles Schweitzer, captain of the Hamline University team, died of meningitis on November 17, 1913. The press reports ascribed this to an injury received in a football game in 1910. This is a gratuitous assumption in the light of the following statement by President Kerfoot:

"I find it difficult to give you all details in relation to this matter, as the history of the case did not bring to us any definite period in which he received injury such as would cause his death. He never remembered having been hit on the head so as to jar him enough to do harm and none of the other members of the team knew of any such hurt. He had been worrying, however, or nervous in relation to the last game of the season, as he wanted his team to be in the best form possible and he carried the responsibility as captain. This may have been a decided factor in bringing on a condition of meningitis. I believe the physicians in an autopsy found some blood clot which might indicate jar on the brain, but, as suggested, we could not tell just when it occurred. The blood clot or hemorrhage seemed old. There was no special accident that we know of, therefore, to which we could attribute the death, and the doctors simply reported it a case of meningitis of the order which might have been induced or aggravated by jar."

Of the four deaths reported among college players and charged to football, we find then the following:

One, for which there is no evidence to connect it with football at all.

Two, in which the injuries were of a character that should have terminated without fatalities with proper care.

One, apparently the result of a not uncommon but most reprehensible practice that the rules prohibit and which can be made less common by greater severity on the part of officials, but which only a higher standard of sportsmanship will ever entirely eliminate.

It is the belief of your committee that this Association should go on record against the press policy which neglects to verify reports such as are annually published and seems to seek only to make a sensational article. A death is regrettable enough in any case, and it should be published, but if it is to teach a lesson and lead to better things we must have the exact truth about it.

Football is a rough game, however it is played, and accidents avoidable and unavoidable will occur. It should never be indulged in unless every precaution is taken in advance, not only in the way of training and instruction in the matter of skill and condition, but also in regard to the spirit of sportsmanship that should prevail. And further, in no case should a game be played.

or practice held, without adequate provision for proper and immediate hygienic and medical care.

Even then there will still be accidents and possibly even death, but as has been said:

"This game in particular—and intercollegiate sports in general—cannot stand or fall because of the number of knees sprained or the number of hearts dilated or even the number of lives lost—because lives are lost in a far larger way and with far more direful results through social and moral demoralization" (to which these games are direct antidotes) "than through the physical injury of a comparatively few persons. The question must turn upon the effects of this playing upon the moral character of the general student body."

G. W. EULER, *Chairman.*

III. CENTRAL BOARD ON FOOTBALL OFFICIALS.

The work of the Central Board on Officials has not differed in any very marked degree from that of previous years. A change in the clerical staff was made necessary by the resignation of Mr. Seiler, and the position has been filled with general satisfaction by Mr. Paul H. Brown, who has been doing graduate collegiate work in the East.

The chairman in making a very frank report to this Association feels that the organization effected for the appointment of officials is proving in the main satisfactory. On the other hand, with a constantly changing system of college management where such are under the direction of the student body, the great problem of enforcing uniform legislation in these matters is and perhaps always will be a constant one. The chief point of anxiety with the chairman at present is to determine how a permanent organization may be effected to perpetuate the advantages of this work when the time may come necessitating his own withdrawal. Were colleges uniformly under the direction of permanent trained graduate managers, and could the various groups throughout the country be directed by majority rules so that enforcement could be assured, the official's platform would become a solid one. At present occasional colleges fail to stand by their agreement, the larger colleges hesitate to delegate quite sufficiently neutral action to the Board, and the reaction upon officials of such conditions tends to modify the otherwise almost perfect system.

It would be well for this National Association, after freely expressing opinion, to urge every college within its jurisdiction to sustain its action. Your appointment and direction of a Central Board in turn demands your unqualified support of such institution.

There follow statistics which indicate the scope and work of the Board in the past year. By error many of the Middle-Western officials were omitted from the list. Such will not be likely to happen again, and gradually we may be assured that the list will be a safe criterion in the selection of football officials.

Number of college letters received	420
Number of college letters answered	383
Number of letters received from schools and officials	600
Number of letters from schools and officials answered	450
Number of change notices to colleges	75
Number of change notices to officials	40
Additional correspondence	500
Notices of Interpretation Meeting	400
Number of telegrams sent	345
Time covered by Central Board work	8½ months
Approximate number of full working days	90
Number of colleges regularly using service	51
Additional colleges using service occasionally	41
Schools using service	41
Freshman teams using service occasionally	6
Western teams using service occasionally	9
Southern teams using service occasionally	13
Total final college appointments	663
Total final Freshman appointments	25
Total final school appointments	71
Total number of substitutions	100
Total number of appointments	859
Number of officials used	175
Maximum number of appointments for one official	13
Highest fee	\$100.00
Lowest fee	5.00
Number of games using highest fee	4
Grading of fees:	
Larger colleges:	
Minimum	25.00
Maximum	100.00
Secondary colleges:	
Minimum	15.00
Maximum	30.00
Small colleges:	
Minimum	10.00
Maximum	25.00
School fees:	
Minimum	5.00
Maximum	20.00
Total number on Central List of Football Officials	379
Increase over last year	85
Number dropped	42
Number having limitations	97
Number having no limitations	229
Number not informed about	53
New applications not yet acted upon (received previous to December 1)	55

New applications not yet acted upon (received since December 1)	20
Men not on list used	3
Number on Southern list	34
Number on Colored list	4
Number on Missouri Valley list	121
Number on Western list	103
Total on all lists	641

In conclusion, the chairman would suggest the following. First, that the National Association discuss thoroughly and approve the work of its subordinate committees. Second, let every college within this body stand firm in upholding the principles of sport which must necessarily be demonstrated through their sub-committees. Third, spread if possible a spirit throughout the collegiate world that strict neutrality in the selection of officials is essential to the progress of good football. Fourth, assist this Board to obtain all possible information as to the conduct of officials and the management of games in every section of the country. Fifth, let every college in its local management aid not only the Board but also the officials in fulfilling the true spirit of their ruling jurisdiction. Sixth, bring about if possible a spirit of courtesy in the reception of these men, who should be representative college gentlemen, wherever they appear in the performance of their work.

JAMES A. BABBITT, *Chairman.*

IV. BASKET BALL RULES COMMITTEE.

During the past year the Basket Ball Rules Committee sent out a questionnaire prepared by Dr. L. J. Cooke to secure information concerning the general condition and tendencies of the game of basket ball throughout the country. The committee received more than 150 replies. This material, together with information from the letter-files of various members of the committee, was organized and studied by Mr. Oswald Tower. His report follows:

"To the question about the interest in basket ball the replies were almost unanimously favorable. Only three correspondents stated that interest had decreased, whereas all others reported that the game was holding its own, and even increasing in popularity. In view of the fact that the reports represented almost every section of the country the reply to this question is most significant and needs no comment.

"Information in regard to officials was sought and obtained. A summary of the replies indicates that: (1) there is little difficulty in securing competent officials; (2) there is a well organized

effort in several sections to secure a uniform interpretation of the rules by officials, coaches, and players by means of conferences; (3) many colleges use only one official for each game. The reports indicate further that officials were most satisfactory and the game most successful in the sections which received the benefits of these conferences. There may be no cause and effect relation between these facts, and moreover it may not be practical to attempt conferences in all sections, nor financially possible to provide two officials for every game, but the coincidence is interesting. Some of the replies were contradictory in that they stated that there was no difficulty in securing competent officials, and yet stated later that the rules were satisfactory if the officials would enforce them.

"The correspondence left no room for doubt that the Collegiate Rules are popular with the colleges and are used almost exclusively by them. Moreover, there seems to be a general movement for the use of the Collegiate Rules by other institutions, an increasing number of recruits coming in each year, not only from the colleges, but from public schools, academies, Y. M. C. A.'s, etc. A few complaints were made to the effect that two sets of rules were played in some sections, and also that curious combinations of different sets have been used. Of course, these are local conditions which can be overcome by proper co-operation in the districts affected. Another local condition—inadequate playing surface—was the subject for numerous complaints. These complaints are well founded, but it is apparent that the difficulty can be removed only by the building of new gymnasiums—a slow process, but one which will be effective sooner or later.

"To the request for 'remarks, criticisms, or suggestions concerning the rules,' a most gratifying response was received. A surprisingly large number consider the rules satisfactory, and emphasize in strong terms the fact that only proper co-operation and intelligent administration on the part of officials, coaches, and players can check abuses in the game, for no rules will ever be devised that will make officials competent, or will force coaches and players to be sportsmanlike.

"Not everyone, however, was entirely satisfied with the rules, if the number of changes urged is a criterion. A host of suggestions was received, some interesting, some amusing, many valuable, and all sincere. These were considered carefully, and many of the authors will find that their suggestions bore fruit. A general and widespread demand for the revision of any particular rule is good evidence that a change is needed, and herein the value of correspondence was felt. For instance, according to the correspondence there was a widespread desire that the out-of-bounds rule be adjusted to new conditions, for the crowding of spectators close to the side lines had rendered the old rule

unsatisfactory. Therefore, this rule was changed. In a similar way other changes were brought about. Many more suggestions were found impracticable, or were laid on the table for future consideration. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the rules last season were the best ever. The slight 'touching up' given them for this season should produce further improvement and, if properly administered, should bring the game a little nearer to the ultimate goal toward which the committee is constantly striving. That goal is a simple playing code for basket ball, yet a code comprehensive enough to provide for the contingencies that may arise in contests among men who are sportsmen in the best sense of the term."

The Rules Committee at its last meeting made few changes in the rules as compared with previous years, and these changes were made in the interest of clearness and definiteness. Action was taken on two important points which are worthy of consideration.

The "jump ball" has always been the subject of criticism and complaint because of the many fouls which have been committed in connection with this play, whether in the center circle, or, as so often happens, near the side lines. The committee attacked the situation from two points of view; first, to lessen the number of opportunities for the play itself, and, second, to change the rule governing the play so as to make it more difficult to commit an intentional foul and easier for the official to detect it when it is made. Since a very large number of "jump balls" occur on the side lines, where, owing to the closeness of the spectators, it is often difficult for an official to decide who is entitled to the ball, the rule governing possession of the ball out-of-bounds has been changed so that when the ball goes out-of-bounds it is awarded to an opponent of the player who was last touched by the ball before it crossed the line. This change in the rule will not only do away with the necessity of many "jump balls," but will practically eliminate the charging into the spectators, and the chances of injury and delay to the game that so frequently followed. Furthermore, this change makes it possible for the official to make his decision more promptly and to avoid many of the delays that attended the administration of the old rule.

The second change in the rule governing the "jump ball" is to require the men jumping to place, and to keep one hand behind the back at the waist line until the ball has been touched on the jump. This regulation will undoubtedly lessen the height to which the average player can jump; but this is not a serious matter, and not to be considered in view of the fact that the opportunities for holding, pushing, and so on that have been so freely used in this play will be reduced to a minimum.

Mr. Morgan, the secretary of the committee, has been instru-

mental in bringing a number of colleges together in different districts in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania for the organization of basket ball leagues. These institutions have had athletic relations with others in the several districts, but have had no formal organization. If these efforts to bring about regular, healthful relationships in one line of sport work out successfully, the good spirit and the habit of coöperation may have a beneficial effect on other lines of sport in these institutions.

Conferences for the study of the rules have been held under the auspices of the committee in New York, Chicago, Cleveland, and Kansas City. The committee has been much encouraged in its work by the generous and hearty coöperation of the coaches, officials, and players in making criticisms and suggestions for changes, and in putting the spirit of the new rules into effect.

J. E. RAYCROFT, *Chairman.*

V. TRACK RULES.

Replies from fifty-one colleges to a questionnaire show that seventeen conduct their home meets under the rules of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association; ten, of the National Collegiate Athletic Association; six, of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association; two, of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association; four, of the Intercollegiate Conference; three, of the Missouri Valley Conference; one, of the Western Conference; one, of the Maine Intercollegiate Conference; one, of the Ohio Conference.

During the year, twenty-two colleges have competed under the rules of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association; ten, of the National Collegiate Athletic Association; seven, of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association; two, of the Intercollegiate Conference.

The Committee recommends:

1. That institutions belonging to the National Collegiate Athletic Association encourage the use of the rules of this Association in their contests.
2. That all rules concerning eligibility be omitted.
3. That the rules include sections governing cross-country and relay racing; that the rules for the hammer throw be the same as in the I. C. A. A. rules, and that three tries each be allowed in the pole-vault and the hammer.
4. That reports of all meetings, with records, be sent to the chairman of this committee for permanent preservation.
5. That provision be made for the republishing of the rules.

F. W. MARVEL, *Chairman.*

VI. SOCCER FOOTBALL.

The efforts of the committee on Association or Soccer Football to popularize and establish the game have met with a certain degree of success, though it is difficult to measure to what degree such success belongs to the committee. It has been impossible to proceed with the same definite system as in other football in the development of this branch of the game for the reason that the expense of the game not relieved by paid gate receipts has been a serious difficulty, and the work of the committee has been rather that of a general missionary committee than of one with organized functions.

The work of the committee has been in these phases:

First, by correspondence obtaining details and endeavoring to stimulate interest. Second, arranging conference meetings to discuss and stimulate local centers. Third, assisting the colleges and universities to means of instruction in handling the game. Fourth, stimulating intramural and physical education adaptation of the sport. Fifth, stimulating the work in the schools and the various scholastic leagues. Sixth, locating men of soccer interest where possible among schools and in centers worth while. Seventh, obtaining the publication of a Collegiate Soccer Book with rules and adequate information, thus separating collegiate work from the general soccer participation throughout the country.

In reporting these results, the secretary would report progress in almost all important centers. Of approximately 100 representative colleges, at least one-fourth have already introduced the game as a regular branch of sport, in intercollegiate contests, intramural contests, or as a prescribed part of the physical education required, and a few more are expecting to take up the matter in the near future. This includes such colleges in the East as Harvard, Yale, University of Pennsylvania, Cornell, Colgate, Pennsylvania State, Princeton, Lehigh, New York University, Columbia, Haverford, Williams, College of the City of New York, Gettysburg, Amherst; and in the West as University of Missouri, University of Wisconsin, University of Minnesota, State University of Iowa, Ohio Wesleyan, Normal School of Battle Creek, Kansas University, Grinnell.

The most notable progress perhaps has been made in the neighborhood of Columbia University, which reports some sixty combined intramural and intercollegiate contests. The University of Missouri, the University of Wisconsin, and Haverford play a large number of games, and the Eastern Intercollegiate Association maintains a most dignified organization of the sport.

We have been in some doubt as to the position to take relative to the great national body which has been recently formed in New York, which is distinctly a non-collegiate body and embraces

the soccer associations in and around the great cities of the United States. This association includes various amateur, semi-amateur, and semi-professional leagues. It is the judgment of this committee that the Collegiate Soccer Association should be maintained as an independent soccer organization. It has been suggested to utilize the press as far as possible in fostering interest, and probably this can be done to even a greater degree. The main centers of soccer interest and enthusiasm are around Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and Pittsburgh. In addition to the Intercollegiate Association there is evidence of development in the game in the East at Amherst, Dartmouth, Tufts, Williams, the Springfield International Y. M. C. A. College, and Wesleyan; in the Middle Atlantic section around Princeton, Pennsylvania State, Gettysburg, Ursinus, Franklin and Marshall, Lehigh, and Haverford; in the Middle West, at the University of Wisconsin, State University of Iowa, Grinnell, Western Reserve, Kansas State Normal, and University of Missouri. The Southern colleges commence to show interest, but have not yet developed any special organization.

In New England, soccer has made a decided advance during the last year. The colleges are taking up the game slowly, but it is being received with great favor by masters and students at preparatory schools. It is beginning to be realized that soccer is not intended to displace the American game of football.

Reports from private schools in New England show that about 900 of their boys participated in soccer games during the past year. In Boston four of the small high schools played soccer, 398 boys taking part. In 47 grammar schools of Boston, there were 14 soccer leagues, 75 soccer fields were provided, and 7181 boys have played in scheduled games during the past fall. Sixty submasters, known as play-teachers, coached and managed these teams. In the western part of the state, the Springfield and Holyoke high schools have taken up the game. As these boys move up to college, the interest in the sport will develop naturally. Outside of the colleges the interest is increasing and there are many games every Saturday, especially in the great mill cities.

Answers from some few of the colleges show an entire lack of interest in and sympathy for the game, due probably to an absence of any knowledge of its possibilities. It is among these colleges, where the game is unknown, that missionary work should be done. Something along the lines of the conference of colleges in this section held at Haverford College recently is sure to bear fruit. An exhibition game was played, and the representatives then discussed plans for future development. Probably several friendly games will result from this conference, and the number of institutions taking up soccer will be increased. The game is a good one and will stand on its own merits; it only needs in most cases an introduction.

A great stimulus and aid to the development of soccer around Philadelphia has been the Cricket Club League, which is a group of clubs (country clubs, etc.), which have soccer teams composed of members. This organization is entirely an amateur one, and all expenses of uniforms, car fare for trips, etc., are borne by the players themselves. The grounds are of course supplied by the clubs, which also supply balls for play.

There are in Philadelphia over one hundred teams regularly playing soccer, both professional and amateur. The public and private schools are also taking up the game.

The impression, gathered from letters from colleges where soccer is now played, that the game is an expensive one, should be corrected. Uniforms are practically no expense at all, except for shoes. Among amateur as well as professional teams the uniforms are supplied by the players themselves. This more nearly approaches the true idea of amateurism. Two or three balls at \$4 apiece are enough to last a season. The main question is that of grounds for play.

In conclusion, the secretary would urge the National Association to continue to interest itself in the development of this essentially developing game. The committee will gradually become a central bureau of information and advice, furnishing of coaches and officials, plans for laying fields, etc. It will doubtless continue to arrange conferences and develop intercollegiate relations to stimulate the formation of leagues, etc. The expense of this committee is comparatively small, and if soccer football has the great future that is predicted by its enthusiasts all missionary work in the collegiate realm at this stage will show ample results.

JAMES A. BABBITT, *Secretary.*

VII. ENCOURAGEMENT OF INTRACOLLEGIATE AND RECREATIVE SPORTS.

The report of this committee will be printed as a separate document, and sent to all who receive these Proceedings. Additional copies may be secured on application to the secretary of the Association.

The further steps necessary to carry out the suggestions of the report were referred to the executive committee, with power.

VIII. COMMITTEE ON RIDING COLLEGE BASEBALL OF ITS OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES.

The charter of your committee is found in the action taken by this Association at the evening session one year ago when it was voted that the chairman "appoint a committee of three to

consider what measures the Association may take to rid baseball of its objectionable features."

Their instructions are found in the opening address of President Briggs at the morning session, and in his admirable article on "Amateur and Professional Sportsmanship in Baseball," published in Spalding's Official College Baseball Annual for 1913, pp. 5 and 7.

Your committee has for the time being nothing to do with the difficult question of eligibility, nor with summer ball in its relation to amateur sport. It is concerned with what is appropriate and desirable in the conduct of the game itself, in order that the manners of officials, players, and spectators may be uniformly those of gentlemen, where the highest ideals of fairness and sportsmanship shall be maintained, as is so admirably done in intercollegiate tennis.

We do not think that anything should be recommended which would diminish the virility of the game, or lessen the scope of individual skill, or of clever team work, but we earnestly contend that strategy must not deteriorate into trickery, and that the rules of the game must be observed, not only in letter but in spirit as well.

To this end your committee recommends:

First. The strict enforcement of rule 58 of the official Rule Book, which defines the coaching rules at first and third bases, explicitly providing that "the coacher shall be restricted to coaching the base runner only, and shall not address remarks except to the base runner, and then only in words of assistance and direction in running bases. He shall not by words or signs incite or try to incite the spectators to demonstrations, and shall not use language which will in any manner refer to or reflect upon a player of the opposite club, the umpire, or the spectator."

Second. The strict enforcement of rule 21, par. 1, which explicitly provides that "under no circumstance shall the umpire permit any person except the players and substitutes in uniform and the manager of the team entitled to its use to be seated on a bench." This rule places the professional coach or trainer among the spectators, where he should be during the actual progress of the game, and places the responsibility for the conduct of the play in the hands of the amateur players themselves.

Third. The strict enforcement by the umpire of the rules forbidding "blocking a runner," "prying a runner off the base," and the like, as unfair practice, and we appeal to student public opinion to condemn such trickery, making it impossible even should it elude the vigilance of the umpire. Such sharp practice is explicitly prohibited by the rules, and an attempt surreptitiously to transgress them is as unsportsmanlike as it would be for a tennis player, hoping to escape detection, to deliver his service from an unlawful position.

We recommend further that, in pursuance of the spirit of the rules, boards of athletic control and faculties of colleges and universities, banded together to promote a healthy growth and a wise control of student athletics, adopt and enforce the following specific regulations:

First. The catcher shall not, during actual play, speak at all to the batsman, except where occasion requires a *bona fide* word of caution, and in speaking to the pitcher he shall not use words reflecting, or calculated to reflect, upon the batsman or any member of the opposing team.

Second. No member of either team shall call or shout during the game to any member of the opposing team, except to caution him against some danger, nor behave in any indecorous or unseemly manner.

Third. There shall be no oral coaching from the bench.

Fourth. The so-called "encouragement of the pitcher" from the outfield shall be stopped, or at least minimized, since we believe that the shouting of remarks in endless iteration is not only disagreeable to the spectators, but is disconcerting rather than helpful to the pitcher. In general, it amounts merely to senseless noise, and is quite unworthy of college-bred men. Whatever "encouragement" or "support" the pitcher may need can be quietly given from the infield.

Fifth. The umpire shall warn any player violating any of these rules, and on a second offense shall exclude him from the game.

Sixth. That in general the attention of students be called to the importance of courtesy on the part of the home institution to the visiting team, a courtesy which will forbid such cheering, singing, or chatter as are designed at critical moments to "rattle" the visiting team.

A baseball game is a splendid contest of skill between two opposing nines, before an academic throng of spectators; it is not a contest between a visiting team and a local team assisted by a disorderly rabble. It is delightful when, as often happens, a fine play by the visiting team is as heartily applauded as a similar play by the home team.

To the end that these principles, if endorsed by this Association, be a real force and not a mere *brutum fulmen*, we recommend that, if adopted, this report be printed in separate form, and copies be sent by the secretary to the presidents, the deans, the athletic directors or similar officers, the chairmen of faculty committees on athletic sports, and to the editors of undergraduate publications of all colleges and universities, and also to the leading preparatory schools, in the United States, with a formal request for action thereon, and a report of such action to the secretary of the Association.

LOUIS BEVIER, JR., *Chairman.*

It was voted to leave to the executive committee, with power, the steps that should be taken to secure publicity for this report and the means to be adopted in order to secure information as to the adoption by the schools and colleges of its recommendations.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The following recommendations of the executive committee were adopted:

(1) That the president be requested to appoint a special committee on new members. The following committee was appointed: Professor Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University; Professor W. G. Manly, University of Missouri; and Professor Walter Hullihen, University of the South.

(2) That the Association appoint a committee to formulate rules for swimming meets and report at the next meeting.

(3) That the president be authorized to appoint a committee to consider and report at the next meeting on the feasibility and desirability of the Association's issuing its own rules for all forms of collegiate sports. The following committee was appointed: Professor J. E. Raycroft, Princeton University; Dean Louis Bevier, Jr., Rutgers College; and Doctor J. H. McCurdy, International Y. M. C. A. College.

(4) That the Association vote on the proposition to hold the next meeting in Chicago. (The Association voted unanimously to do so.)

(5) That the date of the next meeting be Tuesday, December 29, 1914, unless the members feel that a full attendance could be secured by meeting in the last week in January. (It was decided to meet December 29, 1914.)

(6) That the president be requested to appoint someone to prepare a concise statement of the principles for which this Association stands, in the form of a message to preparatory school and college students, and that the secretary be authorized to issue an edition of approximately 5,000, sending 50 copies to each college belonging to the Association. (The president was by unanimous vote requested to prepare the statement himself.)

On motion of Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, the following resolution was adopted: That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to ascertain the methods of regulation and control of athletics in other countries and the ideals and principles that obtain in each country, and to report at the next meeting of this Association. The president appointed as this committee: Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. J. H. McCurdy, International Y. M. C. A. College; Dr. G. L. Meylan, Columbia University; Dr. P. C. Phillips, Amherst College; Prof. W. M. Sloane, Columbia University.

EVENING SESSION.

The Association reassembled at 8 p.m.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

On nomination of the executive committee, the following committees were appointed for the year 1914:

Rules for Track Athletics.

Prof. F. W. Marvel, Brown University; Dr. W. A. Lambeth, University of Virginia; Director Frank Castleman, Ohio State University.

The committee on track rules were instructed to bring the track rules published by the Association up to date; to secure a new edition of them; to circulate the edition as widely as possible; and to secure, if possible, coöperation among the colleges of the Association in their use.

Basket Ball Rules.

Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Princeton University; Dr. James Naismith, University of Kansas; Mr. Ralph Morgan, University of Pennsylvania; Mr. Oswald Tower, Williams College; Dr. L. J. Cooke, University of Minnesota; Director L. W. St. John, Ohio State University; Director Lory Prentiss, Lawrenceville School. (The committee to elect its own chairman.)

Rules for Swimming and Water Sports.

Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. D. B. Reed, University of Chicago; Mr. Paul Withington, Harvard University; Mr. F. W. Luehring, Princeton University.

Football Rules.

Mr. E. K. Hall, Dartmouth College; Dr. J. A. Babbitt, Haverford College; Mr. Harris Cope, University of the South; Lieut. D. I. Sultan, United States Military Academy; Prof. C. W. Savage, Oberlin College; Dr. H. L. Williams, University of Minnesota; Prof. S. C. Williams, Iowa State University.

Soccer Football.

Mr. W. F. Garcelon, Harvard University; Dr. J. A. Babbitt, Haverford College; Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. P. S. Page, Phillips Andover Academy; Dr. James Naismith, University of Kansas; Director Frank Castleman, Ohio State University; Mr. C. H. Mapes, Columbia University.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following were nominated as officers for the ensuing year, and were unanimously elected:

President, Dean LeBaron R. Briggs, Harvard University; vice-president, Professor William L. Dudley, Vanderbilt University; secretary-treasurer, Professor Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University.

District Representatives: First District, Dean F. G. Wren, Tufts College; Second District, Professor A. F. Judd, University of Pittsburgh; Third District, Professor Albert Lefevre, University of Virginia; Fourth District, Professor H. E. Buchanan, University of Tennessee; Fifth District, Professor J. F. A. Pyre, University of Wisconsin; Sixth District, Professor D. W. Morehouse, Drake University; Seventh District, Professor P. H. Arbuckle, Rice Institute; Eighth District, Professor O. C. Lester, University of Colorado.

Voted to make a permanent appropriation of \$250 a year to the secretary for the conduct of the affairs of his office.

The rest of the evening was devoted to an informal discussion of amateurism, especially as regards "summer ball."

Formal papers were presented by Dr. E. H. Nichols of Harvard University and Dr. C. V. P. Young of Cornell University. (See pages 75 and 80.)

A number of those present participated in the discussion.

The following questions were suggested for the consideration of the executive committee:

1. Whether it is feasible and advisable to appoint a field secretary for the Association.

2. Whether the Association should use its influence to modify the present amateur rules so as not to debar from athletics a student who has received money for participation in athletics before coming to college.

A vote of thanks was extended to the management of the Hotel Astor for the courtesies shown the Association during the meeting.

On motion, the convention adjourned to meet at the call of the executive committee.

FRANK W. NICOLSON, *Secretary.*

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE EIGHTH ANNUAL
CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL COLLE-
GIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

I. ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

DEAN LEBARON R. BRIGGS, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

An experienced teacher in a preparatory school remarked the other day that he was an ardent admirer of the modern boy and young man, "a new type," he declared, which is "far ahead of the new woman," and a type developed by athletic sport in general and by football in particular. The father of that fine young player, Captain Storer of Harvard, tells of a man who talked to boys from the text, "Ye shall know the truth; and the truth shall mark your face." He believes, if I understand him, that a young man who has played football may often, if not always, be recognized by a certain manly frankness which is fostered in that game. Now, whatever marked the faces of football players twenty or twenty-five years ago—whatever, I mean, beside the physical blemishes tendered by the game—it can hardly have been the truth. Manly courage football fostered; manly frankness it did not, though some splendid fellows passed through the fire of it with nothing worse than a singeing. Some players showed frankness amounting to naïveté in practices by no means truthful; I shall never forget the appreciative satisfaction with which one excellent fellow told of another whose peculiar talent for the game (he said) was in holding his adversary so cleverly that his adversary appeared to be holding him. No wonder this practice was approved; for, if the testimony as to those days is even approximately correct, it was relatively venial if not praiseworthy. The early football players, like the heroes of the Old Testament, Jacob and King David, can't be measured politely by modern standards. When inclined to look at the dark side of college sportsmanship to-day, we may well remember those years of barbarity and rancor and low cunning, not universal, but so general as to mark the face of the game if not of the player. Even out of those years emerged men who set behind them the trickery and the ill will, retaining the courage and that wonderful capacity for standing fire which belongs to him who has been put to his uttermost before thousands of men and women—thousands that it is his business, though he knows they watch him breathlessly, to ignore while with heart and soul he plays the game. Some of those earlier players it is hard to conceive of in any indirect act. Such was the late Albert Holden, whom I can see at this moment dashing down the field with the brilliancy of a cavalry officer leading a desperate charge.

In him sincerity was an overmastering force: but to men of less strength, to boys whose principles were still fluid, those days were dangerous indeed; and if even out of those days came kindly and honorable men, no wonder that to-day the football type is one of the finest we produce.

For sportsmanship in American colleges (at least in those of which I have a right to speak) is visibly and constantly changing for the better; and the change feeds and accelerates itself, since it is substituting for mutual distrust the assumption that the other fellow is a gentleman, and since nothing is so likely to insure his being a gentleman as assuming that he is one.

I am not living in a fool's paradise; the millennium has not come; but things are better than they were. When I contrast the Yale-Harvard games that I used to see at Springfield with the Yale-Harvard game of this year, my confidence in the future of college sportsmanship grows strong. I wonder how many of us elders who sit in judgment would have behaved as well as those ardent, highstrung boys. When we consider the intensity of feeling, the constant and by no means gentle bodily contact, the nervous strain of men trained to the breaking-point, the whole American world looking on, and a good fraction of it there, the self-control of the players is little short of marvellous. No doubt a hundred objectionable things might have occurred in that game unseen by me; yet my belief that the game was the cleanest I ever knew is supported by men whose football eyes are sharper than mine.

This gain in sportsmanship is no more moral than economic. With improved officials, slugging and other breaches of courtesy have ceased to pay, have accordingly become rarer, and, having become rarer, are, when they do occur, more noticeable. The player who is guilty of them is no longer the normal athlete, but a man marked in the sporting world as no gentleman, or, at best, as an irascible gentleman who imperils his own team. All this has a moral effect; for however much men ought to be above sordid considerations of reward and punishment, they are not; and without these sordid considerations we might subject our students to what President Eliot calls "too great a strain on their higher motives." Appeal to chivalry, but strengthen the appeal to chivalry by enforcing decency. See that men who, however unacademic their appearance, represent institutions of culture, shall not openly and without public censure offend against fair play.

One of the games in which such offenses are most conspicuous and most gratuitous is baseball. The ethics of professional baseball is no subject for us except as it affects the ethics of college baseball. The public, though it sometimes censures the brutal professional player as dirty, is so callous to anything short of brutality that good players, and good men, regard it as part of

what they are paid for to unnerve an opponent by fair means or by foul. Men and boys have come to think of this unnerving as a great point in the game, with which it has no more intrinsic connection than with any other game. It thrives in baseball, under cover of that legitimate shouting into the diamond whereby a player coaches a base runner. An ingenious coach finds no trouble in blending nominal advice to a friend with vocal attacks on an adversary; and his example is followed in some cases by the whole team. Such a coach may address a base runner with connotations intended for the pitcher, while the umpire, who cannot afford to rise above public sentiment, stands idly by. A player—so strong is the illusion that anything to rattle an opponent is legitimate baseball—may hold an opponent up to ridicule before thousands of spectators; a catcher may gibe at the batsman in plain hearing of the umpire, without one word of efficient rebuke.

A year or two ago a Senior in Cambridge was taken out of the second team and tried in the first. As he stood at the bat, the visiting catcher kept up a constant fire of "Weak hitter! Weak hitter!" Not long since, the marriage engagement of a college pitcher came out just before an important game. In that game, batsmen persistently chaffed him about his engagement, doubtless to draw off his attention and to increase his difficulty in finding the plate. As you see, I am not citing the worst things men do; nor am I questioning the right of any player to an occasional spontaneous remark; nor am I denying that even in baseball things are not so bad as they were. I am pointing out cases in which players who should be gentlemen show that, for the time being, they are not, and receive no public rebuke for contemptible public conduct. Repressing such conduct by law will not transform the spirit that prompts it, but will create, in time, such a habit of decency as shall restore in some degree the student's sense of proportion, a sense of proportion that many a youth who is not radically unfair-minded has lost. To-day we are to have a report on ridding baseball of some objectionable practices. What that report will recommend I do not know. Quite independently I make a suggestion which I hope nobody will discuss till we have heard the report. In college games instruct the umpire to stop those pettily mean tactics which are no more essential to baseball than jogging a rival's elbow is essential to archery. Football may be a profane sport, but when one considers the fierce and constant physical contact it involves, it is in some respects better mannered than baseball to-day.

What I have said is an old story, regarded by some persons as that brainless conservatism which would stop an express train by putting a hand on the track, or would pit against the lusty garrulity of athletic youth the futile garrulity of a "back number." Yet what is this Association for, if not for improving college athletics and fostering in college rivals a spirit of friendliness

that the fires of a fierce contest are powerless to consume? It is so obvious that modern baseball misuses the mouth and abuses sportsmanship, so obvious that part of an umpire's duty is to see fair play, so obvious that the normal youth loves the generous, hates the trickily mean, and need only open his long-closed eyes to see that there is nothing legitimate to baseball which will not suffer a player to remain a gentleman.

We are only delegates, it is true, not plenipotentiaries; but unless our combined force can in some degree leaven American sport, we have no excuse for meeting. I discuss but one game and make but one suggestion; yet the principle of that suggestion applies to all games and to every contest. There was some terribly bad sportsmanship in the presidential campaign last year. There is terribly bad sportsmanship in many, if not most, elections, whether of officers at a school or of rulers for a nation. Every little we can do to make clean our national game helps our citizens to make clean the greater game of our national life, for clean sport means honest men.

II. THE IDEALS OF SPORT IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

REV. ENDICOTT PEABODY, D. D., HEADMASTER OF THE GROTON SCHOOL.

In view of the discussion I am to lead, I want to emphasize a fact that Dean Briggs has mentioned: "I am an American; hopelessly American."

An ancestor of mine entered Salem Harbor in the early part of the seventeenth century, and in that town I was born—some years later. Another ancestor of mine cut the cross out of the English flag and started us toward nationality in that way.

I am asked to speak because I was educated in great part in England; I was in school and at the university in England; not because America was thought an unworthy place for my education, but because my father found it at that time better to do business in London. I am glad that I was in school and at college in England for two reasons: in the first place, it was a very happy time for me and my education is a delightful thing in retrospect; secondly, I am glad I was educated there because I learned one great lesson, the lesson of patriotism.

The English live in a small land, and they are more evidently patriotic than we are. They are not really more patriotic. At any time of great crisis we are glad to lay down our lives for our country; but unless there is a crisis on we are apt to disregard our country.

In England, in school and university, the appeal is constantly

that of Nelson's signal: "England expects every man to do his duty"; and I came back to this country hoping I could do something in giving up my life for my nation.

England is a pleasanter place and a more comfortable place to live in than America, but America is a better place to work in: a better place, in my opinion, at least, to work in, for the reason that the life of the ordinary man who is in earnest counts for a good deal more. There things are more settled and tradition rules. Here things are plastic, and if a thing is wrong (and many things are wrong in America) you can always get some men to try and bring about improvement.

My subject is "Ideals of Sport in England and America."

There were two Boston ladies talking together, and one said to the other, "I like to have everything perfectly orderly in my household, even to the smallest details." The other replied, "Details! Details! What are those? We don't have them in our family."

It might be said of this subject, Ideals of Sport, we don't have them in America. And yet that would not be a fair answer. Our ideals, like our patriotism, are somewhat latent, but the existence of an association of this kind shows that we have ideals, and the interest with which the whole country listens to what Dean Briggs has to say, or reads what Dean Briggs writes, always exalting the ideal, always standing for the highest ideal in athletics, shows that we have ideals in sport.

But the point is that in America, taking it as a whole, the aim is at fault. In England, the aim is recreation; in America, it is victory—and especially victory over the institution which is our special rival; if we fail to accomplish that, the season is counted a failure. And so everything is organized with a view to bringing about victory.

Thirty or forty years ago it was the custom to go to certain strong men in the college and urge them to go down to the field; to assure them of places on the teams—whatever teams there were going to be. To-day it is somewhat different. To-day men are urged to go out and try for the teams, and you have a fairly large gathering of men trying for the university team. If they make the first squad, or even the second squad, they will hold on and try to play the game. A man is urged to go out for the Freshman team, and if he becomes a member he continues to play. If he fails, proves unlikely material for the university team, then he drops off.

Sometimes men will go on and play on these class teams. In many of the colleges with which I am most familiar, there is not much interest in interclass contests; and as for the voluntary teams, they generally drop off after a very short time.

Voluntary baseball nines are organized, calling themselves, generally, some name like the "Never-sweats," "The Mud-socks,"

or something of that kind. They are of value for a certain length of time and then fade away.

There is no general athletics in our colleges.

This material of which we speak is managed by coaches men who are the most expert in their several sports. We scour the country for them, and when we find a good man we get him, and it does not matter how much we pay for him. We make a contract with him for a certain length of time, and put the game in his hands and the captains are subservient to him. He has to "deliver the goods"; he has to win the victory.

Under him come, from time to time, graduate coaches, graduates who have been successful in different departments of the game, and they teach the men how to play their particular places. They have no responsibility to anybody except the members of the college, who expect them to turn out a winning team.

The material for the teams is recruited from the schools, sometimes by representatives, either graduates or other representatives, of the college, going through schools and finding likely men.

Some years ago the captain of a team of one of the large universities came to our school and wanted to see a boy who was a particularly brilliant all-round athlete. He was in school and wouldn't be free for two or three hours. The boy happened to be a ward of mine. "If you want to see this fellow," I said, "with a view to his coming to your university, you may be sure I shall not permit him to go." He looked at me and replied: "It is our claim that we have as wide a curriculum in our university as there is in any other in the land." But he had evidently learned the phrase by heart.

The standards of athletics are few and low. In rowing there is a good tone. For the most part rowing is a fairly clean sport, and yet I have seen races where it was perfectly evident that the men "jumped their slides" in the first few strokes. There too, occasionally, you hear of men being told to do the best they can to jump the signal—to beat the pistol. Generally speaking, rowing is a clean sport, but one defect is that a man is placed in one position in the boat and learns to row there, and only there, and doesn't learn four-oared or pair-oared rowing, or the watermanship which they develop.

In football the question is how one can beat the rules. I was discussing some new rules with a man who was one of the voluntary coaches of the university, and he told me, "The fact is, it is a very difficult thing to frame the rules so that eleven men, lying awake nights, can't find loopholes in them." A university man was teaching our boys football on one occasion and I saw him instructing a boy how to get his hand in here (illustrating with grip under the knee) and hold a moment. I shook my head at the coach and he remarked: "You don't approve of that, Doctor?"

"Then," he said to the boy, "don't do it unless you have to." This remark he added to "save his face." He said to me afterwards, "You believe in honest athletics?" I replied, "Yes." He said, "You are right."

Now these things that I speak of are partly the result of personal observation and personal experience and partly the outcome of reading two articles published in one of our magazines, one by the headmaster of a great school in the East, the other by a professor of a university in the West. They say in regard to football: "As football is carried on to-day, boys and young men are taught to hold unfairly; to use their arms when not allowed; and to beat the rules in any way they can, provided they can get away with it."

In baseball there is actually no standard. I think we may all agree in regard to that. The volume of rules is evidence of it. All possible combinations of circumstances are covered by the rules, and there is a policeman on the grounds to see that the rules are enforced.

I never, I think, in my whole experience of baseball, heard anyone ask whether a thing was right or not, the only question was what the interpretation of a certain rule governing that play might be; and if the policeman is not on the job, cutting bases, getting in the way of the runner, and all such things are thought to be part of the game.

The successful team meets with tremendous enthusiasm from the undergraduates of their university. There is a feeling that somehow the players have brought not only great glory to, but that in some way they have improved the standing of the college, and successful teams are sometimes sent on tours to "drum up" pupils.

It is, I think, not too much to say of many schools and many colleges, that boys are taught to do things dishonorable, for which, if they did them in their studies, they would be expelled from the college or the school.

There is a great saying of Jeremiah, in taking to task the people of his time, which runs, "The prophets prophesy falsely, and the priests bear rule by their means; and my people love to have it so; and what will ye do in the end thereof?"

In the end I believe that we shall have a reformation, if we can only get before the people of this country, who are honest and care for honesty, before the parents of these boys, the facts, and these things are, I believe, facts. I believe we shall have the reformation which this Association stands for.

In England there is not perfection by any means,—the millennium has not come, even in England,—but they do have one idea which appeals to the sportsman—athletics exist for purposes of recreation; they are great fun.

A Rhodes scholar told me that shortly after he went into the

college the captain of the football team came to him and said they would like to have him come out to play. He thought he would be subject to a gruelling training lasting for some time. Instead he was taken to play in a match game outside of Oxford the very next day. They were beaten forty to nothing, and our countryman was very much ashamed. As he was pedalling back, his English companion turned to him and said: "I say, we had a jolly good game. Didn't we, old chap?" My friend looked at him in surprise, and said, "Why, yes, it *was* a good game, wasn't it?" And he told me it was a lesson he has never forgotten.

Any of you who have even been at the regatta at Henley know what a delightful event it is. There you have scores of men rowing against each other. A man goes down to the enclosure where his friends are, and watches the races; then he goes back to his boathouse and changes, rows his race, and goes back again and watches the regatta.

At one time we had a college crew there and some Englishmen went to call upon them on the day of the regatta, before the race. They found them in a remote house, locked up. The coach was afraid they would be nervous, or would be got at in same way, if they were moving about freely, and he wanted to keep them perfectly safe.

With the English, football and cricket are great fun. Men keep them up—this is an indication that they are fun—men keep them up long after they have left the university. The Marylebone Cricket Club contains men who have been cricketers in schools or colleges throughout England, and they play there until they are forty, or fifty, or over. And the great football teams, the teams made up of old university players, keep up the game eight, nine, and ten years after they have left college. They play on well through middle age, because it is fun, and there is a fascination about it, and, somehow or other, through the games an Englishman gets to look at life from the point of view of the sportsman.

A correspondent in South Africa at the time of the Boer War tells of an officer who went up in one of the balloons to reconnoitre. He evidently looked upon it as a part of the game. The Boers were nearer than they were thought to be—they often were—and began sniping the officer. He telephoned down, "I say, you fellows, pull me down. It's doing no possible good, and they're spoiling the balloon."

A great proportion of the men take part. In every college of the university, there are always two, and sometimes four or five, "eights" rowing on the river. There are four-oared boats, and pair-oared, and men sculling. Americans who have gone over to Oxford or Cambridge, men who never thought of touching an oar in America, who would have been laughed at on the Charles River because they were not athletes, have rowed in England; not always

in a very high boat on the river, but they have been taught to row and have thoroughly enjoyed the exercise and sport. The same thing in cricket; the same thing in football; at the colleges and in the schools the different houses have representative teams in all the three great sports. At Cambridge from half-past two to half-past four every afternoon you will find the rooms vacant. The men are all out of them. A few are taking walks; all the rest are taking part in athletics.

Now, the spirit that animates the men in these games is, on the whole, the spirit of fair play. The evidence of that is the absence of rules. I played football in England for six or seven years and never saw a book of rules. There were copies of cricket rules to be got at the stores, I believe, and I think I have sometimes seen them in umpires' hands, but I never remember seeing them consulted, and the play was largely in accordance with the spirit of the game.

On one occasion I remember when I was at school, a bowler—who represents the pitcher in our baseball—ran up to deliver the ball and then stopped, "balked," we should call it, and put out one of the batsmen. There was no rule against that, but it was "not done." That was why they objected to it; it was "not done." And the team whose bowler did that was at once cancelled from the list of those with whom we were willing to compete.

At Harrow, one of the large public schools, a friend of mine asked one of the masters what would happen if a boy should do something unsportsmanlike. "But he wouldn't do it," said the master. "But suppose he did do it?" "But he wouldn't do it, you know." "But suppose he did do it—would he be allowed to represent Harrow again?" "Certainly not."

There is no great temptation to play in an unsportsmanlike fashion, and if there is a temptation to anyone, that temptation is immediately obliterated by the knowledge of the penalty that would be visited on the boy who yielded to the temptation.

They have professionals taking part in cricket, professionals who are also coaches. But they are employees of the colleges and simply bowl to the men to teach them to bat. They have nothing to do with the details or the policy of the game. All those things are in the hands of the captains, who are held responsible in the matches.

In football and in rowing the English have this advantage. There is a much larger class of men who have leisure time. Those men have been imbued with the traditions in which they were brought up, and there is in football and in rowing the same spirit of fair play. The lower teams are coached by the members of the 'varsity team, and the professional trainer is hardly known.

And so you find there this curious paradox. You have in intellectual education the system of selecting the brightest boys and

making them scholars, to win scholarships. The rest of the boys are carried along fairly well, but the boys below the average are simply let go. Of course they will tell you: "They will do very well in the Colonies." This is an essentially aristocratic idea of education, such as you would expect in that country. But their system of athletics is democratic. They take all the boys and teach them all games, and those who excel gradually make their way to the top and have the advantage of better coaching.

In America it is just the opposite. In intellectual education we look after all the boys, bright, average, and slow. The school would be bitterly condemned that did not take an interest in the backward pupils. In this respect we have the democratic idea of education, but in athletics it is just the opposite. We take the most promising men and make them practically perfect in their teams, for particular events. This is an aristocratic idea. It is un-American, because it is aristocratic.

Now, the way out of it is to change the tradition. I believe that we have these things because of tradition. We do not like to acknowledge, even to one another, that traditions are better elsewhere. Traditions are good in England, because for a long time athletic sports were in the hands of the public schools, the great schools that we call boarding schools, and guided by the masters of these schools the tone is good.

Professional sport is now lowering the tone. A man at Rugby told me that the professionals in football are spoiling English athletics.

The traditions with us are different. Athletics were first taken up by the schools and colleges, but were very soon captured by professionals, who spoiled the whole thing. Our traditions are bad. I do not believe we can do away with the bad effects of traditions until we make the coach a member of the faculty, or some member of the faculty a coach.

I can see that objections will be raised to that. It will be said that the standard of excellence in sport would be lowered, and probably it would. But get a great mass of men and scores of boys, all the boys in your schools, playing games, and you will have the best men coming up and the great mass learning to play the games well, and with these advantages. First of all, you will have men of character, because the faculties of our colleges would elect to their number only men of character. Secondly, you will have men responsible to the faculty and president, and it is with the faculty and the president that the final responsibility lies. Then, you will get men receiving about the same kind of salaries that the rest of the teachers receive, and thus you will get a perspective pretty nearly right.

The great contribution of England to education is the all-round man. That is very seldom found in our universities. Occasionally there is an all-round man; but as a rule our scholars

are not athletes and our athletes are not scholars. But by establishing right traditions, by bringing scholars who are also athletes into our universities, and into our faculties, I believe we shall be able to establish right traditions, and to make athletics what they should be. Then we shall have coming from our universities the leaders of men—great leaders of men, of which the country is greatly in need to-day.

III. THE REGULATION OF INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORT.

PROFESSOR GEORGE W. EHLLER, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

To one familiar with previous meetings of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the title of this discussion will appear rather worn and trite, and to give little promise of anything more than another denunciation of the evils of athletics, or a consideration of questions of eligibility, or methods of enforcing rules, or that ever recurrent specter, summer baseball. Of this the speaker is keenly aware, but he is unable to rest upon the sympathies of his auditors by claiming that the title was selected for him. Our honored president, who is responsible for the subject and the speaker's appearance upon this program, can prove that the latter selected his own title. However, the speaker has no apologies for the title.

The avowed object of this Association is stated in its Constitution and By-Laws to be "the regulation and supervision of college athletics" This is its chief business. An examination of its Proceedings discloses that the subject of regulation has been discussed under various titles, and has occasioned the reports of several committees at each of the annual conventions. These discussions and reports cover almost the entire scope of the field, and present the largest possible diversity of view.

A glance at some of the statements made in regard to the function, value, place, and control of athletics, in the various addresses and reports will serve to indicate some of the reasons for the choice of the title of the present paper, and also to bring the discussion more or less down to date.

Professor Kemp, of Columbia, spoke at the second convention on the "Proper Function of Athletics." He said: "The proper function of athletics, whether intramural or intercollegiate, is that of recreation and refreshment from the inroads of sedentary life." The Committee on the Proper Administration of College Athletics, at the fourth convention, "does not deal with the regular work of the physical department of a college, but concerns itself only with the various forms of competitive athletics which add zest and pleasure to physical training."

Contrast now these limited conceptions with that of two college presidents. Chancellor McCormick, of the University of Pittsburgh, discussing "College Athletics from the Viewpoint of a College President," said: "The physical exercise which belongs to the play side of human nature is a fundamental necessity in the production of the kind of manhood which is to dominate the earth," and declared that "athletics, collegiate, intercollegiate, and communal, are a good thing and are worth a very considerable amount of trouble in order that they may be made the best possible." It is the opinion of Chancellor Day, of Syracuse University, that "the function of college athletics is to secure to the whole student body the most healthful physical development in the most exhilarating manner, for the purpose of a sound and healthy scholarship, by adapting and using all manner of exercises and sports; and for the purpose also of inculcating practical moral ideals and the moral uses of the body in the development of manhood."

That Professor Kemp realized that athletics might have another function than that expressed in the quotation given is hinted at in these words of his: "Instead of being a means of recreation and refreshment the teams have *in their best uses* become rallying points for intense patriotic devotion and support." That he believed that this was of little value, or achieved at too great an expense, is indicated by his conviction, "after long observation, that on the whole we would be much better off in all the main purposes of a college or university if we did not have intercollegiate contests at all."

In discussing competition in athletics, Doctor Sargent can see neither place for, nor value in, modern intercollegiate athletics, for he says: ". . . our present method of competition leads to madness and destruction. . . . We have allowed the fighting impulse, represented by the spectacular side of athletics, to get the better of the educational and developmental side. In other words we have lost control." In contrast, we find the highest possible importance ascribed to this very feature by Doctor Gulick, in his address on "Amateurism." He states: "Interinstitutional sports do not exist for the benefit of the competitors." Then, referring to the playing of the two teams in a recent football game before an audience of 40,000 people, he goes on to say that "those twenty-two persons are creating and expressing ideals with reference to those things that are highest in life, ethical conduct and social relations. This game in particular, and intercollegiate sports in general, cannot stand or fall because of the number of knees sprained or the number of hearts dilated, or even the number of lives lost, because lives are lost in a far larger way and with far more direful results through social and moral demoralization than through the physical injury of a comparatively few persons. The question must turn upon the

effects of this playing upon the moral character of the general student body. . . . Here is a powerful social force. It may work toward a higher social morality or toward a lower one."

That the general sentiment of this Association is in sympathy with this last view is to be presumed from the favorable reception always given to the annual address of our former president, Major Pierce, who never neglected an opportunity to say that this Association "believes in the educational features of athletics, and sees herein great possibilities for the betterment of the youth of the land and through them the nation at large." That he believed in intercollegiate athletics as a moral and social force is plain, when he says: "If we can encourage the great mass of youth of this land to take part in manly games in a rational and gentlemanly manner, we will have done much for their moral and physical well being. Since over 50 per cent of the successful men are college graduates, what a wonderful field this is in which to work for the national welfare. . . . If we succeed in eradicating the 'win-at-any-cost spirit' on college athletic fields, the civic life of this country undoubtedly will be wonderfully benefited."

Coming now to the consideration given to the question of direct control of athletics, we find the Association in its Constitution and By-Laws committed to the principle of "faculty control."

Professor Waldo, discussing the *Proper Control of College Athletics*, argues for faculty control, and expresses his conviction of the importance of the subject in the words of Professor Hetherington, as follows: "This whole question is in a sense fundamental to the success of our colleges. It is practical and broadly ethical. The college officer who busies himself with every other phase of college life, and neglects this, is in a measure like the Pharisees who thought only of mint, anise, and cummin."

The Committee on Proper Administration of College Athletics four years ago recommended that the control of athletics be vested in two bodies, as follows: "Control of athletics in a college divides itself into two classes of functions. The first class includes promoting, organizing, practicing, selecting, electing, financing, devising methods, formulating plans, awarding honors, and fostering a general institutional interest in the cultivation of a manly athletic spirit. The second class includes idealizing, advising, supervising, confirming, revising, rejecting, admonishing, correcting, disciplining. . . . The first class of functions belongs to the students' athletic board, made up of athletic association officers, representatives of natural college divisions, captains, managers, coaches, and one or two faculty advisers selected by the students themselves. The second class of functions belongs to the faculty athletic committee. The presiding educational officer is of course a member of this committee *ex officio*, and he appoints, say, three, five, or seven, other members

who represent in opinion and policy the dominant opinion and policy of the institution. This committee should be from among the strongest men in the faculty, for its duties require the greatest available wisdom and experience. Upon it there is no place for student, alumnus, or business officer; its problems require for their solution the critical ability, wide experience, and impartial judgment of the best type of college professor." This report was referred to the executive committee.

At the following meeting, in 1910, the following recommendation was presented by the executive committee of this Association: "It is the sense of the National Collegiate Athletic Association that coaching and training be confined to the regular members of the teaching staff, employed by the governing board of the institution for the full academic year; and further, that athletics be made a regular department, or, combined with physical education, constitute a regular department, and receive the same consideration, and be given equal responsibility, and be held to the same accountability, as any other department in the college or university." This was adopted by a unanimous vote by the convention of 1910.

It will be noted that this resolution went far beyond the recommendation of the special committee. It emphasizes coaching and training by regular members of the institutional staff employed by the governing board of the institution (not the athletic association), and for the full academic year. Further, it recognizes a kinship (but not an identity) between athletics and physical education, and recommends their administration through a regular department coequal with other college or university departments.

It is very doubtful whether the full implication of this resolution has been realized by any considerable proportion of the members of this Association. The report of the special committee emphasizes the point that faculty control should be exercised by the strongest men in the faculty, "the best type of college professor." It is to be presumed that the executive committee had in mind the same "type of college professor" when it recommended the lodgment of the control of athletics in a department of physical education. Did the Association in unanimously endorsing that resolution believe that the staff of such a department of physical education would include the "best type of college professor"?

Or does the position taken last year by the Professor of Chemistry of Vanderbilt University express the prevalent sentiment? Professor Dudley, speaking on The Proper Control of Athletics, and basing his views on an experience of eighteen years as President of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, adopts the principle of the special committee heretofore referred to, and says: "We will discuss the control of athletics under two heads,

namely, faculty control and association control. They are both essential for the best results. Neither control alone is satisfactory. The faculty *must* have the active support of a virile inter-collegiate association; while the association is almost helpless unless it has the active aid and co-operation of a sympathetic, vigorous, and courageous faculty." He expresses the same idea of the importance of the faculty committee being composed of the "best type of college professor" when he says: "The faculty committee has more responsibility than most college committees, and it should be selected with the greatest care. The members of it should be broad-minded men who are even-tempered and not subject to 'brain storms.'"

And now for my point: Does this Association believe in the resolution and its implication which it unanimously endorsed, or is it of the opinion of Professor Dudley when he speaks further of the members of the faculty committee, and says: "They should not be athletic directors, but men who are interested in sport for sport's sake, and also in the human side of the student"?

It is to be observed that the foregoing is the very latest expression on this question before this Association, and, so far as my knowledge extends, it has so far met with no objection. It leaves the Association in the position of promoting athletics among college students as a great moral and ethical force, but specifically excludes from the direct control of these character-building activities the very men from whom the student gets his only athletic training, and the only men whose responsibility it is to develop and maintain whatever standard of athletic morals and ethics the institution professes. And on what ground, forsooth, is this exclusion based? "They should not be athletic directors, *but* men who are interested in sport for sport's sake, and also in the human side of the student."

Is it true that athletic directors are not interested in sport for sport's sake, nor in the human side of the student?

It is not the function of the speaker to defend the athletic director, but your attention is directed to the fact that no higher notes have been sounded at any convention of this Association in regard to the moral and ethical values of athletics than by athletic directors, notably in Doctor Gulick's address on "Amateurism," Professor Hetherington's report on "The Amateur Law," which has been printed separately from the regular Proceedings of this Association, and Doctor McKenzie's "Chronicle of the Amateur Spirit."

However, there is no doubt that there have been, and there are at the present time, athletic directors of the type described. There are no apologies for them here.

For the sake of the argument, though, let us grant that athletic directors are such a class as Professor Dudley intimates. Does anyone believe for a single moment that athletics taught by such

men can issue in constructive character building? What utter folly, then, to believe that the "control" of athletics by faculty committees of even "the best type of college professor" can ever be more than a method of repression and restriction—a purely negative measure, absolutely without ethical or moral force!

Right here is to be found the fundamental error and weakness in almost every effort to "regulate" and "control" athletics of any sort. "Faculty control" has eliminated many of the abuses and evils and vices of athletics as observed under "student control" or "alumni control," but it has utterly failed to develop any considerable moral force of a constructive type, except in so far as there has been recognized and made effective the paramount function of the athletic director and his associates, namely, moral leadership of a positive and virile type. If the athletic director has not exercised this function, whose has been the fault? Has he been given to understand that it was expected of him? Has it even been expected of him? How many institutions demand it of him? It is interesting to note that the athletic director had not appeared directly as a factor in this matter of "control" in any of the discussions of this Association until this reference by Professor Dudley. Yet his reference reflects a very prevalent attitude that is a symptom of the superficial consideration that has so far been given to the subject.

This brings the discussion down to date and furnishes the ground for what follows.

"The regulation of intercollegiate athletics" must cease to be negative, and must become positive and constructive. Instead of repressing and restricting, it must encourage and promote. Regulation of athletic sport must be designed to secure the values of athletics, rather than to waste time and energy in the endeavor to prevent their abuses and vices—an exploded pedagogic error.

Constructive regulation is based primarily upon a recognition of the nature and function of play as the fundamental determinant in the growth and development of all children and youth in respect to the physical organs and their functions, intelligence, and character. Athletics—vigorous fighting games—are the characteristic play activities of adolescent youth. Their function as a primary and fundamental mode of moral and ethical training has been most eloquently presented and defended before this Association on various occasions. It is unnecessary that this should be dwelt upon further. Neither is it needful that time be taken to discuss the value of athletics in promoting the growth and development of the physical organs and their functions, and in the training of the intelligence.

For a long while athletics have been considered one thing, physical education quite another. In the Greek system no such distinction was made. The distinction grew out of the rise of the gymnastic idea, which had its origin in the exigencies of the

modern school and the congestion of the present-day city. It is the function of physical education systematically to promote and conserve all the values of the play activities of the child, the youth, and the adult, whether those are of a physical, a psychic, an ethical, or a social nature; be the mode gymnastic, aquatic, or athletic. It is high time that the divorce were dissolved, and the identity of athletics as a phase of physical education admitted. College and university faculties must cease to consider athletics as a necessary evil, the occasion of vice and dissipation, an incident in the life of the student, and must begin to concern themselves with it as a moral agency, an essential in the life and education of every child and youth, and to place the organization, conduct, and administration of these activities on the same plane of dignity and responsibility with every other department of instruction and training.

This Association has unanimously endorsed this position, as shown in the resolution quoted. It is time now to make our acts square with our words, by recognizing the implications of this resolution and carrying them into effect.

What are some of these implications? They have been suggested already.

First. Athletics—intercollegiate as well as intramural—to be made an essential part of the system or method of physical education in each institution.

Second. The staff of the department of physical education to include every person having anything to do with any aquatic, gymnastic, or athletic activity conducted in that institution.

Third. The members of that staff to be selected in the same way, and subjected to the same tests of education, training, experience, and instructional efficiency, as other members of the faculty, but in the matters of moral character, personality, and leadership, to be required to measure up to the highest practical standard set by "the college professor of the best type."

Fourth. Wherever the athletic instructor does not approximate to the standard, displace him with one who does. Better no athletics at all than training and coaching by a man whose influence is not positively constructive.

Fifth. The athletic director should approximate "the college professor of the best type"; he should be a member of the faculty committee, and properly its chairman.

Sixth. Positive and aggressive promotion of the ideas and ideals of clean sport by the athletic department among the student body, and, through them, in their home communities, and further, through establishment of relations by the extension method with communities, elementary and secondary schools, and normal schools.

Seventh. The selection, education, and training of college men

of the best type to be physical educators, athletic directors, and instructors.

Until this Association goes consciously and deliberately to the root of this whole matter, and enters upon a constructive campaign to actually carry into effect the resolution and its implications that were unanimously endorsed three years ago, all other efforts to regulate athletics will be largely futile and barren of constructive results.

With the members of this Association united in an aggressive campaign to control athletics from within, through the hearts and lives of the boys and young men of this country, we may hope to see the day when this will be a nation of athletic youth of high ideals and virile manliness, such as Greece never knew.

IV. BASKET BALL.

DOCTOR JAMES NAISMITH, UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

It appears to be generally conceded that no paper on physical education is quite orthodox unless it traces its descent from the period of Greek culture, but I assure you that I shall not follow that precedent, for basket ball, unlike the great majority of our games, is not the result of evolution but is a modern synthetic product of the office. The conditions were recognized, the requirements met, and the rules formulated and put in typewritten form before any attempt was made to test its value. These rules, as typewritten in the office, which are now in my possession, are identical with the rules as first published and remained unchanged for almost two years. Their first appearance, in print, was in the *Triangle*, the school paper of the Y. M. C. A. College at Springfield, Mass., in the issue of January, 1892, under the heading "A New Game." In the twenty years of its existence the game has been carried to the ends of the earth, and it is to-day in all probability one of the most widely known and played of all games. Its popularity and extensive introduction are due primarily to three factors: first, there was an absolute need for such a contribution; second, it was founded on fundamental principles; third, it was produced in an international institution, which gave it a world interest.

Physical education, in the early nineties, was confined almost exclusively to gymnastics, derived from a twofold source, the apparatus work of the German, and the free work of the Swedish systems. Athletics as we know them to-day were little used in the work of a department of physical education, games hardly at all. About this time there was a growing interest in games because of their human interest and their adaptability to inter-collegiate contests. There had been a steady growth in these

since the seventies when intercollegiate sports really began, but they were largely outside the scope of physical education. Those individuals who in the fall season were interested in and took part in football, found that, in the winter, apparatus work was more or less tiresome and uninteresting, while the influence that it might have on the individual did not appeal to the youth who did not know that he had a stomach, save as a receptacle, nor a heart, save in a figurative sense. This left a period of physical inaction for a great many persons who enjoyed participation in a wholesome form of competition. Basket ball was introduced as a deliberate attempt to supply for the winter season a game that would have the same interest for the young man that football has in the fall and baseball in the spring. There was a place that ought to be filled and that apparently was filled by basket ball.

The first principle on which the game was based was that it should demand of, and develop in, the player the highest type of physical and athletic development. This type in the mind of the writer was the tall, agile, graceful, and expert athlete, rather than the massive muscular man on the one hand, or the cadaverous greyhound type on the other. This necessitated that every player should have approximately the same kind of work; that it should demand of him that he be able to reach, jump, and act quickly and easily. Lacrosse was the ideal game to develop this type, but it was impossible to use it or adapt it for an indoor game. But the sport that we sought should embody the same factors.

The second principle was that it should be so easily taken up that any individual could make a fair showing without a long period of practice. It was necessary, therefore, to have very little apparatus and that so easily handled that anyone might make a start. The conclusion was that it should be played with a large, light ball. The only ball that answered that description was the Association football, and the first rules said that the game should be played "with an ordinary Association football."

The third principle was that, on account of the size and varying conditions of the gymnasiums of that time, it should be possible to play the game on any ordinary gymnasium floor. It is interesting to note that it was first played by two teams of nine men each, on a floor 35 x 45, equipped with apparatus, and having a running track in the gallery.

The fourth principle was that it should be capable of being developed to such an extent as to hold the interest of the player when he had become expert in the fundamentals of the game. In other words, it must be capable of being played as a team game. It has been thought that this element is being over-emphasized, but the game must have this quality in order to succeed. Indeed, it is the phase that is most interesting to this Association, as the scope of our work is intercollegiate athletics.

That the game has the power to hold the interest of the expert makes its use as an intercollegiate sport possible.

With these principles in mind the several games were passed in review or tried out on the floor, but none of them seemed to meet the requirements. Football was too rough, so was Association football; baseball, lacrosse, and tennis were impossible at that time of the year. Track athletics lacked the element of personal competition with a moving competitor, while the gymnastic games lacked the team element. It was plainly evident that there was need for a new game.

The confident assertion that a game could be devised to meet these requirements was met with incredulity and a quiet assumption that the ideal could not be realized. At the same time ample opportunity was given to demonstrate the possibility of such an accomplishment, and the opportunity for testing it was supplied by a class of young men who were compelled to take gymnastic work one hour per day, and whose frame of mind was such that a strike was the only outlet for the natural feeling—and basket ball was the result.

A simple process of reasoning gave the clue that introduced a new element into the game and marks it from all others. This was so simple that the results are surprising. The roughness in football is due largely to tackling. This is necessitated because the opponent is permitted to run with the ball in his possession; therefore, if we eliminate the running, we eliminate the tackling and its consequent roughness. The first step was therefore to prohibit a player from running with the ball in his possession, but he was permitted to throw it in any direction, either to make a point or to pass it to a team mate. This at first sight seemed to take away the possibilities of the game, but when the individual was permitted to move about anywhere, so long as he did not have the ball, the game became spirited and kaleidoscopic.

Association football was rough because of the fact that the ball is kicked through a goal, and the more forceful the kick, the greater the probability of scoring. This would be equally true if the ball were thrown through a goal. To eliminate this form of roughness, it was necessary to so modify conditions that in order to make a goal the ball should be thrown with care rather than with force. A change in the position of the goal solved this problem, for if the opening of the goal were horizontal and above the head the ball would have to be thrown with a curve and this source of roughness would be disposed of.

On asking the janitor for a box of about eighteen inches in width, he informed me that he had a couple of large peach baskets. These were fastened to the gallery for goals and from these the name basket ball was derived.

Another difficulty remained unsolved, how to start the game without kicking or scrimmaging. A solution came from Rugby,

where, when the ball goes out of bounds, it is returned by throwing it in between two lines of players. Then in order to avoid the scramble for the ball, which generally ensued, it was decided to throw it up between two men selected for this purpose. Kicking and hitting the ball with the fist were prohibited from the first. With the elimination of running with the ball, there was no excuse for any personal contact, so that all manner of holding or handling the person of an opponent was absolutely prohibited. This has been a point of conflict ever since, but, according to the fundamental idea, there should be no doubt as to the proper attitude toward this feature of basket ball.

In two weeks from the time that the task was undertaken, the game was ready for its trial, and it was with a good deal of anxiety that I anticipated the outcome. The first exclamation by a bystander upon seeing the baskets was far from encouraging—"Huh, a new game!"—and under this caption it appeared in the *Triangle*. It was not until some time later that, in a conference with this same man, it was decided to call the game basket ball, and in the first issue of the "Guide" it was so called.

ITS DEVELOPMENT.

The development of basket ball has been along three main lines. First, the rules were adapted for amateur teams, in an attempt to make the game beneficial to the players, while encouraging legitimate competition for the interest of the men and the organization, rather than for the benefit of the spectators. For this class there have arisen two sets of rules, the A. A. U. and the Collegiate, differing only in one essential, namely, that in the latter the player may make a play after dribbling, while in the former he is restrained. There was need for a divergent set of rules so long as there was a difference in the size of the courts, but as soon as the fields are large enough to admit of the dribbles, there will be no reason why there should be two sets of rules covering the same field.

The second group is that of the purely professional, where the rules are made for the spectator rather than for the player. This has been developed in and around Philadelphia, which is the home of professional basket ball. The professional game was developed through the reluctance of the Y. M. C. A.'s to give time and space to the sport, in the regular work of their gymnasiums. The players who had become expert and were enthusiastic over the game organized teams outside of the Associations, and thus the professional teams began. The aim of their rules was to make the game as fast as possible, for the sake of the spectators; the players are enclosed in a cage so that the ball never goes out of bounds, at the same time giving more space for the spectators. However, this has had the effect of slowing the game, as there are so many occasions for a held ball.

A third line of development was the introduction of changes to adapt the game to the characteristics of girls. The game was played at first according to the rules used by boys; but a misinterpretation of the diagram, illustrating the floor, by some of the Western institutions, gave them the idea of dividing the court into three parts. This avoided the danger of overexertion and exhaustion, which would naturally result when running from end to end of the field was permitted.

A second change was one intended to prevent any opportunity for a struggle over the possession of the ball. Therefore, a rule was formulated that whoever first got possession of the ball with both hands was allowed three seconds in which to dispose of it.

Thus at the present we have these four sets of rules. It seems to me a good provision that the different classes of players should have a game adapted for their own needs; but where the condition of the players and the grounds is similar, there seems little use for more than one set.

ITS DISTRIBUTION.

The distribution of basket ball has been along several lines. The first organization to take it up was the Y. M. C. A. This was natural since it originated in their Training College, and it was carried by the students to their home Associations, thus attaining an international scope. One of the players on the first team went to India, another to China, another to Japan, while others carried it over the United States and Canada. The first team was scattered over the world, carrying the game with them. The drawings for the first copy of the rules were made by a Japanese, who later went to his home country. Ever since, the Associations have been the great exponents of the game, and to-day it is played in most of the Associations of the world.

According to statistics supplied by Mr. Ball, one of the international secretaries, there are in the United States 1037 representative teams playing the game. There are a total of 5773 organized teams reported, which would make about 40,000 persons playing organized basket ball. And, if we include the Associations that use basket ball as an adjunct to the regular physical work, the estimate of Mr. Ball is 150,000 members who play the game.

In February, 1892, just one month after the first appearance of the game in the school paper, we find that it had been adopted as a part of the physical work in the Elmira Reformatory, and was used as a recreation and development for the inmates. It is, to-day, recognized as a useful adjunct to the physical and moral education of the youth in these institutions. Hon. H. W. Charles, of the Kansas Industrial School, writing of the game says: "Inasmuch as the inmates are usually lacking in physique

and control, much stress is laid on those exercises which will correct these defects. I do not hesitate to commend basket ball as one of the most valuable factors in remedying these conditions."

The first educational institution to introduce basket ball was Carroll Institute, of Washington, D. C., as it was played there in February, 1892, or less than one month after it appeared in print. Cornell was the first college to use the game as a recreation, and there also it was first prohibited. So many men were playing on each side that, in their efforts to get the ball, fifty men would rush from end to end of the gymnasium, and the apprehension that it would do damage to the building led to its prohibition as a class recreation.

Yale was the first college to send out a representative team, as the Yale team played when they had to meet other institutions than colleges. In 1896, Pennsylvania, Wesleyan, and Trinity were playing the game and had representative teams. The University of Iowa was the first of the Western colleges to make it an intercollegiate sport. About the same date Nebraska University was playing the game. Kansas sent out its first representative team in 1898. Since then the spread in the colleges has been rapid, until to-day there are few colleges that do not have a representative team.

In the Army there are teams at the different forts, Leavenworth having twelve teams, Fortress Monroe nine, and others having representative teams. In the Navy, thirteen ships have teams which play whenever they have an opportunity, and this is encouraged by the Y. M. C. A.'s wherever possible. In the Canal Zone, there have been teams playing inter-city games, and last year there was a league of five teams playing the intercollegiate rules. In South America it is obtaining a foothold, and leagues are being formed in the different countries.

The spread among the high schools has been very great, especially in the West, where the state universities have encouraged it by holding an annual tournament. Nebraska University had a tournament in which there were fifty teams; Kansas held one in which there were thirty-three boys' teams and seventeen girls' teams; Washington, one with ten; Montana, one with twenty-nine; and Utah, one with thirty-three teams. These figures do not represent all the teams that played the game, but only those that felt that they had a chance of winning the tournament.

Basket ball is especially adapted for high schools, as it develops those traits which should be developed at that time of life. It is individualistic and at the same time it encourages coöperation; it develops the reflexes which must be developed at that time, if at all, in the ordinary individual. It can be played with few men and is inexpensive.

Another phase of the work is in the Sunday school leagues,

chief among which is the league in Springfield, Mass., managed by the Training School. This phase is extending to other cities; Kansas City has a league of sixty-five teams.

In the playground, it has found one of its most fruitful spheres, as it interests more individuals, with less oversight, than any other game. In the New York Park Playground there are 300 teams organized. Foreign countries are organizing teams and playing the game either in connection with the Y. M. C. A.'s, schools, or colleges.

The game had hardly been well started before the girls saw its possibilities for their use. A company of school teachers in Springfield, Mass., organized two teams and played the game in Armory Hill Gymnasium. The game was illustrated at a convention in Providence, R. I., and it was carried to some towns of New England. Smith College early took it up and played it as an interclass game. The students going out from that institution spread it over the country, and in 1894 it was used in Wolfe Hall, a ladies' seminary in Denver. From this institution it spread to the high schools of that city, and soon there was a league organized. In 1896, the girls of Leland Stanford met a team from the University of California.

The schoolgirls of the Philippines are using it as a class game, and it is recognized by the authorities as one of the school interests.

In a recent work on the customs of Japan, basket ball is mentioned as one of the forms of recreation and development for the Japanese girls. The girls of China, even some of them with their crippled feet, play the game in that country. Australia has a league of girls' teams playing a series of contests. In England the girls of Oxford University play it as an outdoor sport.

In our own country the game is popular with the high school girls, and it forms one of the few games that they can use for recreation and competition. There is objection to the game when used as a spectacle for girls' teams, but it is rapidly assuming its true place in the education of the girls. In one high school of Brooklyn there are thirty-two teams playing interclass games, and they are given a definite time on the day's schedule. Smith College has consistently used it as an intramural sport. The game as played by these institutions is the modified game for the girls, and this adds to its permanence and usefulness.

To see how basket ball appeals to and encourages the type of athlete set up as an ideal at the inception of the game, it is interesting to note the charts of the basket ball players. For this purpose I have introduced a chart showing the average measurements of the men who have earned their letter in basket ball at the University of Kansas. The player is about a 70 per cent man, symmetrical with the exception of the left arm, which is slightly smaller than the right. When compared with the ideal

athlete of McKenzie, he is one-tenth of an inch taller and ten pounds lighter. The chest is not so muscular, but is flexible. This was to be expected as a development from a game that demanded so much from the lungs and heart. It is impossible to show the development in physical judgment, skill, and control, and those attributes which go to make up the ideal athlete.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
Height	69.1	72.9	72.4
Weight	149.0	168.0	149.0
Neck	14.1	14.5	14.3
Chest (con.)	33.7	34.2	34.8
Chest (exp.)	36.8	38.8	38.7
Waist	29.9	31.6	29.0
Right Arm	10.5	10.9	10.2
Right Arm up ...	11.9	12.3	11.4
Right Forearm ..	10.5	11.3	10.5
Left Arm	10.2	11.0	10.1
Left Arm up	11.4	12.4	11.2
Left Forearm ...	10.2	11.1	10.0
Right Thigh	21.2	21.8	21.0
Right Calf	13.9	14.8	13.3
Left Thigh	21.0	21.9	21.0
Left Calf	13.9	14.9	13.3

Column A. The average of basket ball players of the University of Kansas.

Column B. The measurements of the captain of the University of Kansas basket ball team.

Column C. The measurements of the best all-round athlete of the University of Kansas (football, basket ball, track, baseball, and gymnasium).

BASKET BALL AS THE TYPE OF A COLLEGE GAME.

It is intrinsically an open game, and exhibits skill rather than science. Audiences must expect to appreciate an exhibition of muscular activity, grace of movement, and immediate response to varying conditions rather than to see their team defeat the other. The game is enhanced by clean, rapid play, for it is then that skill can be shown, both in handling the ball and in intercepting passes by the opponent, so as to get the ball into the possession of the quicker team. It is not in a class with football, where the ball marks the progress of the game, and a partisan can become enthusiastic over a game, the science of which he knows nothing about. The main interest in basket ball lies in watching the activity of the players and the kaleidoscopic changes which take place. Every moment of a game is full of thrills, when expert players handle the ball. The instantaneous action of the reflexes, when a ball is caught, in deciding where it shall go, demands a great amount of coördination. There is not time to think out a play, but reflex judgment must control, and the action must be performed with lightning rapidity. No prettier sight can be found in athletic achievement than in a game where the ball, without any preconceived plan, passes from man to man in a series of brilliant movements and lands in the goal, or is cleverly intercepted when a goal seems inevitable. We watch such a game with an increasing admiration for the wonderful capacity of the human frame for accomplishing the seemingly impossible. No amount of rough work, even if it should result

in a goal for our side, can compare with such a spectacle. It is indeed a narrow mind that puts goals before grace, scores before skill, or marks before manhood.

Institutions must sooner or later learn to judge the success or failure of a team as much, at least, by the manly attributes exhibited, as by the score. The problem of team games to-day is to discover some method of scoring that will include the attributes of skill and self-control.

One of the conditions that was thought necessary for the best kind of a game was that it should be capable of team work. This feature has been developed from the first, but there are two kinds of team work; *coöperative team work*, in which each player uses his team mates at the right time, and to the right extent, and has become so accustomed to doing this that he does not stop to think, but acts reflexly; *machine team work*, in which every man does that which he has been told to do and does it the same way every time.

Games differ in their capacity for one form or the other; e.g., Rugby is coöperative, American football, machine-like; lacrosse is coöperative, baseball, machine-like. Each of these has its own advantages. Coöperation develops the individual, machine play, the game; the former develops the general reflexes, the latter specializes; the former makes the player broad and independent, the latter makes him a cog; the former develops initiative, the latter, subordination; the former makes him depend on his own resources, the latter makes him dependent on the coach.

Basket ball has possibilities for both forms, but up to the present the former has been emphasized. There is a tendency to develop the machine type, but the effort of the Rules Committee has been to minimize this and to lay the main stress on the development of skill and initiative, the result of which will be the development of the spectacular rather than the partisan form of competition.

Games are instinctive, and intended to develop the individual for the business of life. The educational value of a game, therefore, should be judged by its effects on the powers of the participant. If it makes him better able to master the circumstances of life it is a benefit; if it hinders this, or if it is of negative value in this respect, then it cannot justify its place in a college program. The sports of early times developed brute strength and physical endurance, but neither of these is necessary for the college man after his graduation. But there are many factors that can be developed that would make him a better man and a better citizen. The attributes that are demanded in the life of the twentieth century are initiative, activity, quick judgment, adaptability to conditions, self-control, perseverance, and concentration. These are the attributes developed by basket ball. It is therefore a means of education.

Basket ball is one of the games that attract the player, apart entirely from the competitive element. It is one of the games in which a small group will work trying to make goals. There seems to be an attraction in endeavoring to put the ball in the basket, a desire to acquire the skill necessary to make goals, aside entirely from the feeling that you are doing better than someone else. Of course, the added interest that comes from a good contest makes it all the more attractive. It is this factor that makes it particularly adapted for interclass games and for the development of the individual. It is unnecessary to adapt the rules to suit the spectators, for it will be played wherever a goal and a basket are found. Even should it be put aside as an intercollegiate sport, it still has a part to play in the education of man. But the intercollegiate element is necessary to get the best out of the sport.

THE FUTURE OF THE GAME.

The future of the game lies in the hands of the coaches and officials. The rules of the intercollegiate game are as nearly perfect as can be under the present conditions. Every safeguard against roughness has been introduced, in order to make the game as clean as possible. It is clearly within the power of the official to so enforce the rules as to make the game an ideal one, for the spectator as well as for the player. It is absolutely necessary that the game be kept free from objectionable features: first, because every play is right before the audience, and every act and even every word is within the range of every spectator. Any roughness therefore is immediately detected and becomes the subject of audible criticism. This is, in turn, heard by the players, and they feel that, if the official does not enforce the rules, they must themselves retaliate or be considered cowards, so that further roughness occurs and mars the game.

Second, the attitude of audiences towards the game is different to-day from what it was several years ago. Now everyone is looking for a square deal, and the official who does not give it is likely to hear from the audience. The official who does not rule as they think he should is condemned and brings the game into disrepute.

In a recent criticism of the rules there was a statement that it is impossible to play a defense, without playing the man rather than the ball. This is a shortsighted policy, as it is not necessary to keep the score small, for the scoring of goals is one of the interesting features to the spectators, and any score around thirty is not too large. In football there is from eight to twelve minutes of actual play, while in basket ball every minute, from the start to the pause for a goal or foul, is one of intense activity. Playing the ball does not mean that the opponent should be

ignored, but that, instead of trying to keep him from scoring after he has obtained possession of the ball, a guard's object should be to prevent him from getting the ball at all. The latter calls for more skill than the former, for if the guard were allowed to hold the forward, it would be impossible to make points; but it would then be a tug-of-war, not basket ball.

Those who complain of the roughness of basket ball surely do not interpret the rules aright, for there is not a single provision that allows of any personal contact between players. How anyone can make a rough game of it and follow the rules is hard to understand. If any individual game is rough, the blame cannot be laid on the rule makers, for everywhere is emphasized the fact that the game should be kept free from personal contact in even the slightest degree. It is easy for an official to let fouls pass unnoticed for a time at the beginning of the game, and then endeavor to make the rulings strict after complaint has been lodged. It is infinitely better to be strict from the first, then the players will know what to expect, and will play accordingly. The officials should know the rules of the game and enforce them according to their letter and spirit, rather than according to the desire of any coach, manager, or audience.

In those sections of the country where the game has been kept clean, open, and free from roughness, it has grown in popularity and in esteem. But wherever the officials have been lax, or indifferent about the enforcement of the rules, the game has lost in popularity, and in some cases has been dropped because of its reputed roughness. In the Middle West, players and audiences have commended the work of the very strictest officials, while they have uniformly condemned the work of those who were lax, and allowed roughness to creep in.

The *responsibility* of the coaches is even greater than that of the officials, as many of the latter are influenced by the attitude of the coaches. When the coach lacks the knowledge or ability to perfect a team in individual skill, he is willing to permit holding, in order that his men may keep the score down. He may even request that fouls be overlooked; thus roughness is introduced, for which the rules frequently get the blame. Or the coach may refuse to accept an official who is known to rule strictly and in accord with the spirit of the game. Thus the official to retain his popularity frequently officiates as the coaches ask. I have been asked by members of this Association if there was not some way to change the rules so as to eliminate roughness. There is apparently only one way to meet this difficulty, namely, to have the officials responsible to a Central Board, to get the information from impartial sources rather than from coaches and managers. At the same time dissatisfaction on the part of the coaches could be weighed, and a just estimate of the work of an official could be obtained.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THIS ASSOCIATION TO BASKET BALL.

While the Y. M. C. A.'s were the early pioneers who carried the game into many countries; this body is now largely responsible for its growth and development. Formerly, it was recognized as a factor in recreation and physical development, and later, as having a value as a means of inculcating ethical instruction. To-day, without losing any of its powers, it has become a part of our educational systems, and in many cases is being introduced into the school program. The teachers in the elementary and secondary schools are graduates of our normal schools and colleges, and the attitude towards the game which they have acquired from their *alma mater* is likely to be the one which they will bear to it when they are responsible for its conduct, whether professionally or incidentally. That college men have an important part in the development of basket ball is seen in such instances as that of Goodhue, who introduced it into Syria; Exner, who organized it in one of the districts of China; Alford and Overfield, who made it popular in Alaska; Gray, who gave it an added impetus in India; the engineers in the Canal Zone, and the multitude of college men who are controlling the game in our high schools and academies.

Therefore, while the immediate responsibility of this organization is primarily with intercollegiate contests, yet it should use every means to put basket ball, as well as every other sport, on such a basis that it will be a factor in the molding of character, as well as to encourage it as a recreative and competitive sport. This organization should take such measures as will result in a rigid enforcement of the rules as formulated, and encourage a manly respect for the rights of others. So much stress is laid to-day on the winning of games that practically all else is lost sight of, and the fine elements of manliness and true sportsmanship are accorded a secondary place. One great problem for this organization is the formulating of a system of scoring that will take cognizance of these traits of manhood or the development of traditions which will make it impossible for a college man to take advantage of an opponent, save in those qualities which the sport is supposed to require. The bane of basket ball to-day is the attempt to evade the laws of the game and even the rulings of the officials. There is no more reason why we should take an illegal advantage of an opponent in basket ball than that we should put our hand in his pocket and take his wealth. Few college men would take money or valuables from another, yet they are taught by the practices of our sports that it is not dishonorable to take an illegal advantage of another, if there is little prospect of being caught. To-day, a player hardly dares do the manly thing if it will mean a loss of points, lest he incur the ridicule of the bleachers and the sneers of his college mates.

The man who does what he knows to be right, when he thereby fails to score points, too often incurs the wrath of the coach and the scorn of his team mates.

If athletics are to occupy the place that they might in the development of the college man of the future they must take cognizance of the manly traits as well as of the development of physical skill and ability. This organization, composed mainly of faculty members whose interest is in the making of men rather than in the making of athletes, is the body to inaugurate such a movement. It should set the standard by which a sport is judged, and then, by education and, as far as possible, by legislation make the forward step in the development of intercollegiate contests.

As a member of the Basket Ball Rules Committee, I wish to say that that committee has done everything in its power to make the rules the very best possible. I believe that they are adequate to meet the situation, but their power is limited. While they may make rules of the very best, they have no power to enforce them, and each college is a power unto itself, and may make such provisions that the good of the rules is annulled. It is entirely within the province of this organization to take the next step in the development of an observance of the rules and the cultivation of true sportsmanship. If this body, composed of representatives of the great colleges of this country, and of representatives of the great athletic conferences of our colleges, should go on record as in favor of a rigid enforcement of the rules, clean sport, courteous treatment by players and spectators, and a fraternal spirit between college men, it would introduce a forward step in intercollegiate contests. The field would be broadened, and a true conception of a college athlete would ensue when we would realize that a college contestant is primarily a gentleman, secondarily a college man, and incidentally a basket ball player.

DISCUSSION OF SUMMER BASEBALL.

I. DR. E. H. NICHOLS, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

I believe that summer baseball (so-called) should be absolutely prohibited. The reasons for that belief are to me so obvious that they seem almost bromides. Before enunciating those bromides, it may be well to define exactly what I mean by the phrase "summer baseball." I am using the phrase in the sense in which it is generally used, which means playing baseball in summer for money by college students—and usually lying about it afterwards.

Why should not boys play baseball for money? As far as playing baseball for money is concerned, there is no insuperable objection. The great objection to professional baseball, as it is

to any other professional sport, is the fact that the longer a man stays in the game, the worse he is bound to become. Most men cease to be first-class ball players at about the age of thirty-five years, many much earlier. A man's career as a ball player then is essentially over. At the age of thirty-five years, without experience in any business or profession, he must begin life over again at a very great disadvantage, unless he is a very unusual man, and has made much better use of his time than is often the case. But the game of professional baseball no longer is a mere athletic contest as it was in the early days; it has come to be a great "show business" analogous to the theatrical business. This of course enables an ex-player to become a manager or owner of a ball club, and that often furnishes an attractive income and a good business, but very few players make good in this line. I have known personally many professional players, and the vast majority of them instead of graduating into the manager class go back to positions of very minor importance, with relatively small pay, in early middle life. Then they start life work late, at a disadvantage, they have their income cut to a very great extent, and they lose the stage glamour to which they have been accustomed. Of course, with thrift, a player, with the income now obtained by successful ball players, should be able to lay up a competence for his later years, if he continues to be a successful ball player for a series of years. But the very temperament which makes a man a good competing ball player, that is the "artistic temperament," is more than likely to make him a poor business man. This statement is so true that when a prominent ball player is a bad business man it is certain to be exploited in the newspapers. Usually a man loses his chief income at a time when his enthusiasm and drive begin to diminish, so that in the average long run the game is a losing one. So much for the man who takes up baseball as his real profession.

On the other hand as a means of getting an education and training for a permanent livelihood or profession, professional baseball may be, and can be, a desirable thing for the college man. A young man whose means are so limited that it would be impossible for him to obtain a college education, but who has unusual skill as a ball player may in two or three years save enough money to enable him comfortably to obtain the training or education which will lead to a permanent position of a kind that ought to increase constantly in value as long as he lives. A young man who, under those circumstances, has the courage, tenacity, and foresight to carry out such a plan deserves only the highest admiration and praise. I have personally known several college men who have graduated from professional baseball and gone into positions of executive or productive importance and have always admired them very much. The trouble is that many young men may plan this course, but comparatively few have the mental force and tenacity to carry it out. The glamour of the game

holds them; they put off giving up the "easy money" until it is too late, and then suddenly awake to the fact they are too old to start anew. They hang on until they are relegated to the "minors"; and by that time many have lost ambition and take up with any available job which may come their way; they become "fallen stars."

Now if there is no insuperable objection to playing for money, with its possible if rare business reward, or if it is creditable to prepare oneself for a better future by playing ball temporarily, why should not college students play professional baseball during the summer vacations? It goes without saying there is no objection to their playing ball during vacation for fun. The game is, in my opinion, with the exception of soccer football, the best athletic game there is. It is a first-rate, all-round, physical drill, helping the body and developing many mental attributes, alertness, self-control, quickness of wit, instantaneous decision, and steadiness under pressure. As a game, it is inferior to soccer, because in the game of soccer no one man can beat a superior team, as is possible in the game of baseball, where a superior pitcher may beat a very much better average nine.

It seems to me, however, there is a very great objection to students playing ball in summer for money. As I have said, these reasons are to me so obvious and so practical that I cannot see any possible ground for defending the practice. In the first place, if the men play summer ball for money and then return to college and represent their college on the nine, it brings men who play the game for money (professionals) against men who play for fun (amateurs). That is not *fair*, for the man who makes a business of anything is at an advantage over the man who does the same thing for amusement. Even if this reason were not serious enough, the plan does not work out well. If summer baseball is to be played and men then allowed to play on their college team, it is certain that in the long run the largest colleges with the longest purses are bound to have the best teams; not only will they have the best material from their strength of numbers, but they will have the best trained material. At present one of the great charms of baseball lies in the uncertainty of the game, and the small college has about as good a chance of winning as the large one. If the summer game becomes general that is not going to be the case. What is more, the solicitation of men known to be ball players to come to the college will increase. Soliciting is now done to a considerable extent, as probably most of you know. I remember the father of a boy of eighteen years, who came to see me some years ago. The father was a professional man, well-to-do and respected in his own community; he said he had a boy who had never pitched a losing game and who made a home run in almost every game he played, and he wanted to know what Harvard would pay that boy to come to Harvard. When I told

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him "not a cent," he said that

college offered him \$800 a

The difficulty in the present rule is in its *enforcement*. I have an idea that if the rule could really be enforced, there would be no diversity of opinion about the present rule. Men play ball summers for money, and lie about it afterwards, either tacitly or actively. Under the present rule it is extremely difficult to convict a student of playing for money unless the man who pays the money, or the man who receives it, tells. The money naturally is not passed on the playing field, therefore it is practically impossible for any given individual to swear positively in regard to payment, although there may be hundreds of people who know that such is the undoubted fact. The loyalty of the men who pay is worthy of a better cause. They lie like gentlemen. I never have known one to tell; it may not be all altruism, but sheer business on their part; at any rate it works. The player seldom tells; some do, to their credit.

Moreover, very often, although money is paid, it is not ostensively for playing ball. Men go as "non-paying guests" to summer hotels; they run up extravagant hotel bills for all the luxuries of the place; they are there to "entertain the guests" and give the girls a good time. It is curious to see how constantly, in the opinion of managers of summer resorts, the only young men who can "entertain the guests" are expert ball players. It makes one feel a greater appreciation of the versatile talents required to play an athletic game. In other instances, men not only go as non-paying guests, but, as was shown in a note to a Harvard player, they may "find \$50 in their jeans every Saturday night, and wonder as much as they please where it comes from." It is surprising to see at what expensive hotels a boy can stay who is so poor that he has to have a scholarship to pay his college bills. He may stay three months at a time, if he happens to be a good ball player. Again, a boy may be given a "position" for the summer in the town where many ball games are to be played. His position may consist of tending a soda fountain, with his duties confined to the hours when the morning mail comes in, with an emolument of about \$50 a week and expenses. Somehow that seems above the average pay for the time and service required, yet such boys will look you straight in the eye and declare they never have been paid for playing ball. And yet, oddly enough, most of the men who draw these salaries can bat for about .300. Or the boy may play a game traveling seventy-five miles from his home and paying his own expenses both ways, even when it is known he could not afford to go to the county fair, ten miles from his actual summer home. After the game the manager of the nine on which he played may bet him \$50 he cannot jump over a bat held one foot from the ground; strangely enough he can do it, and wins his bet—but he doesn't play for money. All of

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these instances I have known personally, and yet the surprising thing is the lack of ingenuity in the excuses.

If summer ball is to be accepted, it inevitably results in the solicitation of men to come to college because it is known they are ball players. What is the logical conclusion? Probably better college baseball. Colleges will be represented by eminent professionals like Mr. Ty Cobb, without giving a chance to the *bona fide* students at a students' game. Instead of boys playing as an incident in an education, it means the representing of colleges by men whose chief object is a game and not an education. That surely is not dignified nor desirable. To my mind the real charm of college baseball is its uncertainty, not its perfection. Moreover, summer ball gives young men a distorted idea of relative values. Many men come to think the college for which they have played owes them a living not only while they play but for the rest of their lives. Many of them ultimately become professional ball players, a career which is all right in its way, but is not a career of such public usefulness and productiveness as might be expected from a man with a college education. That is, summer baseball makes a business of an incidental sport, always and everywhere deplorable.

Finally, I can see nothing defensible in the attitude of men who refuse to let boys represent a college if they have played in a "big league," and will let them play after playing for money in "bush leagues." That reminds me of the classic story about the offense not being an offense because it is "such a little one." Summer baseball is either desirable or undesirable; if it is desirable let the boys make all the money they can; if it is undesirable stop it all.

If my reasoning is admitted to be correct, what is to be done about it? Something should be done, for, as nearly everyone knows who is conversant with the facts, the scandals under the present rules are many. First, change the rule, or rather change the *method of enforcement*; put the burden of proof on the student and not on the athletic authorities. Have it understood that the student must be "like Caesar's wife," above suspicion. If a boy plays all summer on a nine composed of members of a college team, the members of which acknowledge they are paid, while the boy himself declares that he has received nothing, it is certainly up to him to demonstrate his innocence. He may be the son of a millionaire, but even such a boy could use \$50 a week extra. I have no objection to seeing a *bona fide* resident play with a summer nine, the other members of which are paid, but I would like to hear a plausible explanation of most of the cases. I have seldom heard one. Also, make them tell what they mean to do before they do it.

What can be done to enable these boys to play with boys of their own playing caliber? I played many years ago on a very famous amateur nine, one of the most famous probably ever in

this country, which existed for many years, and had players from various New England colleges as well as non-college men; it never paid a cent to any player in any way, shape, or manner. Some years we came out with a small deficit, made up by assessment of the men who had any money, and some years with a balance of \$75 in the treasury. I see no objection to the creation of similar nines and much in favor of it. Give the boys a chance to play on straight amateur nines. Have the finances of such a nine supervised by responsible representatives, including men from *different colleges*. That certainly would be a pretty sure safeguard against boys being paid. It gives the boys a chance to play without expense, it leaves the finances so that the boys can not be paid for playing, it allows them to play with good competitors and have good fun. At the end of the season let the financial members of the committee in charge report to all of the colleges from which these boys come. Such an arrangement certainly is practicable in a great many cities where there are college graduates. Have boys from different colleges play on the same team. Then it cannot be assumed that a given college is running its own summer baseball team. That will do good in various ways, not the least of which will be in the fact that boys from different colleges, who are now prepared to believe almost any crime of competitors on an opposing team, might come to believe, if they play all summer on the same team with those competitors, that perhaps their rivals are human after all. This would leave no excuses for playing on paid nines, and would put an end to the scandal and flimsy excuses now prevalent.

II. PROFESSOR C. V. P. YOUNG, CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

The question whether college students shall be allowed to play ball for money during the summer months, and still retain their amateur standing, seems to be ever recurrent. It apparently will not down. Articles have been written against it, resolutions passed condemning it, rules formulated which, it was fondly imagined, would absolutely prevent it, but we still hear on all sides that summer ball is being played, and that the net result of opposition to it to date has been a widespread development of lying and hypocrisy. How much truth there is in this charge, I am not prepared to say, although, of course, like all generalizations, it smacks of exaggeration. The action of many college faculties, however, in rescinding their rules against summer ball, and thereby attempting to distinguish between this and other forms of professionalism, is significant. The attitude of these well-meaning bodies, and the arguments cited in support of their action, have led to considerable confusion of thought in the minds of many of those who have heretofore strongly opposed

summer ball, and have raised a doubt, apparently, whether after all it is advisable to continue the fight, in view of the unsatisfactory results that have thus far undoubtedly attended their efforts.

While formerly one of those who argued in favor of a mild form of professionalism in baseball, I have come to the conclusion that such action, if generally adopted, would be a serious, if not fatal, blow, not only to baseball but to other forms of intercollegiate sport. In the first place, I do not believe it is possible to distinguish between the general branches of athletics—to pick out baseball and say that in this branch one standard or set of rules shall prevail, while in other branches greater restrictions shall be maintained. What is the difference, in the code of the summer ball supporters, between playing baseball for money and entering a track meet (supposing the athlete to be proficient as a runner, rather than as a ball player) for a cash prize or for a share of the gate receipts? The track athlete, or football player, or wrestler, or swimmer, may be just as much in need of financial assistance to defray the expenses of his education as the baseball player. It is true that the baseball player has a wider opportunity, and that for him there is less chance of detection, if the rule is evaded; but that hardly affects the ethics of the question, nor would the justice of a discrimination based upon such an argument appeal to the athlete who did not happen to be a ball player.

Moreover, if the athlete earns money by playing ball, but is still eligible to play on his college nine, it would hardly be consistent to bar him from the football eleven, or the track team, or the crew. If he is allowed to represent his institution in other branches in which he has not competed for money, then it would mean in effect that any athlete could compete in any branch provided only that he had not used that particular branch as a means of earning money, and notwithstanding the fact that he may have been earning money all his life, in any one of a dozen other athletic ways.

I admit that a student is not necessarily a professional athlete, in a strict and literal sense, when he receives money for some slight athletic service or participation, any more than he is a professional waiter or book agent when he used those agencies as a means of gaining an education; but, in the present state of intercollegiate competition, with rivalry as keen as it is, it becomes an absolute impossibility to introduce degrees of professionalism, or to permit a mild form in one branch and prohibit it in another. If the bars are to be lowered in one branch, the only practicable, as well as the only logical and consistent, course is to lower them in all branches. Theoretically, it is true, the end and aim of intercollegiate athletics is to stimulate athletic exercise on the part of all the students, and participation in them should be entirely

incidental to scholastic work, and carried on only with a view to the improvement of health and efficiency. If all educational institutions were on the same footing and maintained the same standards, the logical solution of this whole question, perhaps, might be to place eligibility to all athletic teams on the basis of scholarship, with a one-year residence rule (to prevent proselytizing), and a three years' limit. The solution of the difficulty is not so simple, however, and no one familiar with present conditions, or with the nature of the American youth, or even with college faculties, can advocate the adoption of such a plan; but we must do either the one thing or the other, either keep our athletics entirely free from the money taint, or lower the bars in all branches alike.

Assuming, however, that the attempt were made to pursue a middle course, and summer ball playing were permitted generally, as it now is by a few of the colleges, and such players as received money were barred from other teams, what would happen? The effect upon intercollegiate baseball, I believe, would be demoralizing. It would not only place the game upon an entirely different footing from other college sports, but the games themselves would lose a large part of their interest and attraction for spectators and players (at least those of the players who participate merely for purposes of sport and recreation). The chief zest of intercollegiate sport as at present carried on is owing to the fact that competitors meet upon a basis of equality. Once permit this form of professionalism, and we would have college players not only on hotel teams and at summer resorts, imported and hired as an advertising measure, but we would find them on all the minor semi-professional leagues scattered throughout the country. It would mean, therefore, that intercollegiate supremacy in baseball would actually depend upon the amount of experience players could get by making a business of the game throughout the summer months. A team made up of amateurs could hardly hope to compete with a team made up not only of players who have gained experience in such wise, but who in some cases, and as has happened in the past, have been playing together all summer as a team under the name of the hotel or resort they were advertising.

The question to my mind is not as to whether summer ball is a more or less legitimate form of earning money than waiting on table or selling books (the analogy is hardly an accurate one unless we carry it further, and place the student waiter or book seller in some sort of a competition with the man who uses those agencies as a permanent means of livelihood), but rather whether the ball player, by accepting compensation for his participation, does not place himself in a different category from the player to whom appeal has been made entirely from the standpoint of sport. If the athlete needs the money to defray expenses, and feels

justified in doing so, let him earn money by playing ball or in other athletic ways; but he cannot fairly ask, nor should he be permitted, in the interests of sport, to compete on a basis of equality, or for athletic supremacy, with those who have maintained their amateur status. Just as soon as the wall of separation between the professional and the amateur is broken down in baseball or any other sport, just so soon will that sport cease to stimulate interest or to merit any particular attention on the part of students and public. Evidence is already forthcoming to prove the truth of this statement, and the game is in a fair way to be abolished as a form of intercollegiate competition.

The remedy for the present unsatisfactory state of affairs, it seems to me, lies in the hands of this National Collegiate Association. Here we have an organization made up of nearly every institution of note in the country, so that any action which it may take, while not binding upon its members, will through its moral effect go a long way toward accomplishing the end desired. This may not be the time to take drastic action, and since the evil has been more or less condoned by undergraduate opinion, it can hardly be expected that action of any kind will at once result in its being blotted out. But let the Association call attention to the principle involved, and to the absolute necessity of maintaining the same standards in baseball as prevail in other branches of intercollegiate sport. Let it appoint a baseball committee which will get a positive statement from each of the institutions represented in its body as to the position of that institution on the summer baseball question, and publish that list, classifying the colleges perhaps as A, B and C. Then when the institution belonging to class A, which stands for a rigid adherence to amateur principles, plays an institution in another class, the conditions of competition are known to everybody, and the result judged accordingly. In determining the final rating of the various teams, of course, only those colleges would be considered for the intercollegiate championship which compete on a strictly amateur basis, their games with the summer hotel and semi-professional players being in the nature of practice games, the same as games with out-and-out professional teams. It seems to me that this is the first step, and that it will, if carried out, educate public opinion to a fair judgment of the issue involved, and to a support of their position. Unless the rule against summer ball is to become a dead letter, a positive stand must be taken, and I believe that that can only be done effectively when all the institutions that stand for the perpetuation of intercollegiate sport on an amateur basis get together and compel the institutions that compete on a professional, or semi-professional, or semi-semi-professional basis, to stand up and be counted, and to accept a rating in the class to which they belong. No one who has given the matter serious consideration will attempt to maintain that intercollegiate

athletics, as they are at present developed, can be perpetuated on any other than an amateur basis, and it is just because the colleges and universities that are attempting to enforce eligibility rules make no distinction as to whom they will compete with that the public likewise makes no distinction, and violations and irregularities are condoned. One institution acting by itself cannot enforce its own rules effectively, nor can it bring effective pressure to bear upon other institutions, but a number of institutions acting together, and with public opinion back of them, can accomplish a great deal, and, to my mind, there is absolutely no reason why this Association should not take hold of the baseball situation and clean it up and put it on an amateur basis, just as track athletics have been cleaned up within the last ten years and are now maintained on an absolutely amateur basis.

APPENDIX.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

The name of this Association shall be the NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECT.

Its object shall be the regulation and supervision of college athletics throughout the United States, in order that the athletic activities in the colleges and universities of the United States may be maintained on an ethical plane in keeping with the dignity and high purpose of education.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. All colleges and universities in the United States are eligible to membership in this Association.

SEC. 2. Two or more colleges or universities may, with the consent of the executive committee, maintain a joint membership, and be represented by one delegate. This delegate shall be entitled to one vote only. It is desirable that application for joint membership be made to the president or secretary at least one month before the date of the annual convention.

SEC. 3. Any institution of learning in the United States, not included within the definition of the constitution as to active membership, may become an associate member of this Association. The delegate of an associate member shall have the same privileges as the delegate of an active member except that he shall not be entitled to vote.

ARTICLE IV.

ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. For the purposes of this Association and the election of the executive committee, the United States shall be divided into eight districts, as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia.
3. Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina.
4. Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina.
5. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota.
6. Missouri, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.
7. Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas.
8. Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington.

SEC. 2. The officers of this Association shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer (these two offices may be held by the same person), and an executive committee, consisting of the president, the secretary, the treasurer, one member from each of the districts above mentioned, and one member from each local league or conference of colleges whose membership consists of at least six colleges, four or more of them being members of this Association. The member to represent the league shall be elected annually by the league and shall be a representative in the league of a college that belongs to this Association. One person may represent both a district and a local league on the executive committee.

ARTICLE V.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The president shall preside at the meetings of the Association and of the executive committee; shall issue a call for a meeting of the executive committee whenever necessary, and also have a meeting of the Association called when requested in writing by ten or more of the institutions enrolled as members.

SEC. 2. The vice-president shall perform the duties of the president in the absence of the latter.

SEC. 3. The secretary shall keep records of the meetings of the Association and of the executive committee. He shall report at each annual convention the actions of the executive committee during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association or the executive committee may determine.

SEC. 4. The treasurer shall have charge of all funds of the Association and shall submit at the annual convention a detailed report of all receipts and expenditures.

ARTICLE VI.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. There shall be an annual convention of this Association during the last week of December at such time and place as the executive committee may determine.

SEC. 2. Special meetings of the Association may be called at any time as provided in Article V., Section I.

SEC. 3. Two or more colleges or universities may be represented by one delegate. This delegate shall be entitled to one vote only, except on questions or motions from which he has definite, written instructions from the proper authorities of the institutions represented. In the latter case he shall be entitled to as many votes as he has written instructions, provided the said delegate votes for each institution as instructed on the matter at issue.

SEC. 4. Twenty-five colleges, represented as above, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE VII.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. All officers shall be elected by ballot at the annual convention, and shall continue in office until their successors are chosen.

SEC. 2. A vacancy in any office occurring between the meetings of the Association shall be filled by the executive committee.

ARTICLE VIII.

CONTROL OF ATHLETICS.

SECTION 1. The colleges and universities enrolled in this Association severally agree to take control of student athletic sports, as far as may be necessary, to maintain in them a high standard of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play, and to remedy whatever abuses may exist.

SEC. 2. The colleges and universities enrolled in this Association are bound by the provisions of its constitution and by-laws. But legislation enacted at a conference of delegates shall not be binding upon any institution if the proper athletic authority of said institution makes formal objection to the same. Such formal objection shall be filed in writing with the executive committee.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a three-fourths vote of the delegates present and voting, provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary of the Association at least three weeks before the convention meets, and provided that a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been duly sent to each college and university enrolled in the Association.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

At meetings of this Association the order of business shall be as follows:

1. The appointment of a committee on credentials.
2. The report of the committee on credentials.
3. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting.
4. The appointment of a committee on nominations.
5. Reports of officers and committees.
6. Miscellaneous business.
7. Election of officers and committees.
8. Adjournment.

ARTICLE II.

ANNUAL DUES.

Each college or university that is a member of this Association shall pay twenty-five dollars annually to defray the necessary expenses of officers, committees, and of administration.

Each institution of learning that is an associate member of this Association shall pay ten dollars annually to assist in defraying the necessary expenses.

ARTICLE III.

FUNCTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. The executive committee shall be the executive body largely entrusted with the duty of carrying on the work of the Association. Three of its members must be present to constitute a quorum. Other members may be represented by written or personal proxies, provided the absent member has given definite instructions as to the action of his representative or proxy.

SEC. 2. The executive committee is empowered to transact such of the business of the Association as it may deem wise, by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the secretary in his minutes and laid before the committee at its next meeting.

ARTICLE IV.

MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. A meeting of the executive committee shall be held prior to the annual convention for the purpose of considering the work to be done by the Association at said convention, and

questions of importance which any institution desires to suggest for the action of the whole body should be previously laid before this committee in order that it may report upon them.

SEC. 2. The president may call meetings of the executive committee at any time, and shall call a meeting on the written request of any three members.

ARTICLE V.

RULES COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. The Association at its annual convention shall choose committees to draw up rules for the playing of the games of football and basket ball during the succeeding season, and these committees shall report the same to the executive committee for promulgation.

SEC. 2. Nominations for these committees shall be submitted at the annual convention by the executive committee. Other nominations may be made from the floor.

SEC. 3. The rules committees shall make a report to the annual convention on the rules of play adopted, and their practical working during the preceding season.

ARTICLE VI.

PRINCIPLES OF AMATEUR SPORT.

Each institution which is a member of this Association agrees to enact and enforce such measures as may be necessary to prevent violations of the principles of amateur sports such as

a. Proselytizing:

(1) The offering of inducements to players to enter colleges or universities because of their athletic abilities and of supporting or maintaining players while students on account of their athletic abilities, either by athletic organizations, individual alumni, or otherwise, directly or indirectly.

(2) The singling out of prominent athletic students of preparatory schools and endeavoring to influence them to enter a particular college or university.

b. The playing of those ineligible as amateurs.

c. The playing of those who are not *bona fide* students in good and regular standing.

d. Improper and unsportsmanlike conduct of any sort whatsoever, either on the part of the contestants, the coaches, their assistants, or the student body.

ARTICLE VII.

ELIGIBILITY RULES.

The acceptance of a definite statement of eligibility rules shall not be a requirement of membership in this Association. The

constituted authorities of each institution shall decide on methods of preventing the violation of the principles laid down in Article VI.

The following rules, which may be made more stringent where local conditions permit, or where associations of colleges and universities have taken, or may take, concerted action, are suggested as a minimum:

1. No student shall represent a college or university in any intercollegiate game or contest who is not taking a full schedule of work as prescribed in the catalogue of the institution.

2. No student shall represent a college or university in any intercollegiate game or contest who has at any time received, either directly or indirectly, money, or any other consideration, to play on any team, or for his athletic services as a college trainer, athletic or gymnasium instructor, or who has competed for a money prize or portion of gate money in any contest, or who has competed for any prize against a professional.

In applying this rule the constituted authorities shall discriminate between the deliberate use of athletic skill as a means to a livelihood, and technical, unintentional, or youthful infractions of the rules.

3. No student shall represent a college or university in any intercollegiate game or contest who is paid or receives, directly or indirectly, any money, or financial concession, or emolument as past or present compensation for, or as prior consideration or inducement to play in, or enter any athletic contest, whether the said remuneration be received from, or paid by, or at the instance of any organization, committee, or faculty of such college or university, or any individual whatever.

This rule shall be so construed as to disqualify a student who receives from any source whatever gain, or emolument, or position of profit, direct or indirect, in order to render it possible for him to participate in college or university athletics.

In case of training table expenses, no organization or individual shall be permitted to pay for the board of a player at said table more than the excess over and above the regular board of such player.

4. No student shall represent a college or university in any intercollegiate game or contest who has participated in intercollegiate games or contests during four previous years.

5. No student who has been registered as a member of any other college or university shall participate in any intercollegiate game or contest until he shall have been a student of the institution which he represents at least one college year.

6. Any football player who has participated in any intercollegiate football contest in any college or university and leaves without having been in attendance two-thirds of the college year in which he played shall not be allowed to play as a member of

the team during the next year's attendance at the same institution.

7. Candidates for positions on athletic teams shall be required to fill out cards, which shall be placed on file, giving a full statement of their previous athletic records as follows:

ELIGIBILITY CARD.

Name of college or university.

Date.

Name of player or contestant.

Age of player or contestant.

Weight of player or contestant.

Branch of sport or contest.

QUESTIONS.

1. On what date this session did you register?
2. Have you ever at any time competed for a money prize, or against a professional for any kind of prize?
3. Have you ever received money or any other compensation or concession for your athletic services, directly or indirectly, either as a player or in any other capacity?
4. How many hours of recitations and lectures are you attending per week? How many hours of practical work?
5. How long have you been a student at (name of your institution)?
6. Did you receive any inducement or concession to attend (name of your institution)?
7. Have you ever participated in intercollegiate contests as a member of a (name of your institution) team? If so, state what team or teams, and when.
8. Have you ever taken part in any intercollegiate contest as a member of the team of any college or university other than (name of your institution)? If so, state what institution you represented, on what team or teams, and when.
9. Have you won an initial at any institution? (In your answer give the date and place.)
10. If on a team in any other institution, what position did you fill?
11. Have you ever taken part, as a member of any athletic club team, in any baseball or football game or games, or any track event?
12. Have you ever played baseball on a summer team? If so, what team or teams, and when? Have you ever received for such playing any compensation or emolument?
13. Do you hold a scholarship of any kind? If so, how and by whom awarded?
14. Do you hold any official position in your college? If so, at what salary and for how long have you held it?

15. Are you under any contract or understanding expressed or implied to engage in athletics at
(name of your institution) for money or any other consideration or emolument to be received from any source whatever, either directly or indirectly?

On my honor as a gentleman I state that the above answers contain the whole truth, without any mental reservation.

(Signature.)

(Date.)

ARTICLE VIII.

REPORTS FROM DISTRICTS.

At the annual convention of the Association each district through its official representative shall render a report on athletic conditions and progress within the district during the year. This report shall cover the following points:

1. The degree of strictness with which the principles of the constitution and by-laws and the existing eligibility rules have been enforced.
2. Modifications of, or additions to, the eligibility code made by institutions individually or concertedly.
3. Progress towards uniformity in the union of athletic interests within the district through the formation of leagues or other associations, and movements toward further reform.
4. Any other facts that may be of interest to the Association.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting at any annual convention of this Association, provided that notice of the proposed amendments shall have been sent at least three weeks before the date of the meeting to the institutions enrolled.